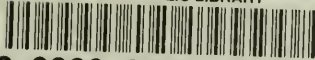


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CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Chief.

GEO. H. LONG, Deputy-Chief.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

*6443.3
Vol. 5.

FEBRUARY, 1874.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1874.

174.474.

Carroll D. Wright.

Mar. 17, 1875.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, }
33 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1874. }

Hon. GEO. B. LORING, *President of the Senate of Massachusetts.*

SIR:—We have the honor to present to the Legislature the Fifth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics on the subject of Labor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, *Chief.*
GEO. H. LONG, *Deputy.*

INTRODUCTION.

The present officers of this Bureau assumed its duties June 12th, 1873. We adopted for our guide the sentiments contained in a letter from a distinguished statistician of the United States. His advice strengthens our own interpretation of the organic law under which we were to conduct our investigations. He wrote us as follows:—

DEAR SIRs:—I have given much thought to the letter in which you do me the honor to ask me my views as to the work of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics; but as the result, I find little to say beyond expressing my hearty sympathy with the purposes of your office, and my wishes for its success. I feel the strongest confidence that the Commonwealth is prepared for your work, and that the work can be done to the satisfaction of all citizens; and that your office has only to prove itself superior alike to partisan dictation and to the seductions of theory, in order to command the cordial support of the press and of the body of citizens. If any mistake is more likely than others to be committed in such a critical position, it is to undertake to recognize both parties as parties, and to award so much in due turn to each. This course almost inevitably leads to jealousy and dissatisfaction. If an office is strong enough simply to consider the body of citizens, and to refuse to recognize or entertain consideration of parties, success is already in the main assured. Public confidence once given, the choice of agencies, the selection of inquiries to be propounded, are easy and plain. The country is hungry for information: everything of a statistical character, or even of a statistical appearance, is taken up with an eagerness that is almost pathetic; the community have not yet learned to be half skeptical and critical enough in respect to such statements. All this is favorable to such laudable efforts as you are engaged in, for the difficulty of collecting statistics in a new

country requires much indulgence; and I have strong hopes that you will so distinctly and decisively disconnect the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics from politics,—from dependence on organizations, whether of working men or of employers, and from the support of economical theories, individual views or class interests,—as to command the moral support of the whole body of citizens, and receive the coöperation of all men of all occupations and of all degrees, without reference, however, either to their degrees or their occupations.

We have divided the report into eight parts, each complete in itself, and each subject is prefaced with explanatory and introductory remarks, which precludes the necessity of incorporating them in the general introduction.

We have confined ourselves to results of actual investigations, which have been as extensive as possible, having at our command but a little over six months in which to conduct them.

On assuming the labors of the Bureau, we determined to rely upon personal examinations, rather than depend upon voluntary replies to circulars, and the result has fully sustained the course pursued. We have, of course, been obliged to resort to correspondence to a large extent, but have not made that the basis of action.

It should be borne in mind that the Bureau has no power, and therefore its labor will always be, to a certain extent, incomplete. An average is of value according to its representation of completeness; that is, its value is more or less, according to the scope it has. An average derived from returns embracing one-half of an entire number has not the positive value of an average based upon the whole; although from social considerations it may be sufficiently indicative of the condition of a particular subject, but for legislative work the average should be based upon full and complete returns; and the only way to reach such desirable averages or results, is to empower this or some other office to secure the fullest possible returns as complete as the census. For instance, in the first part of the report, devoted to the employment and education of young persons and children, we aimed to give the true condition of things, but were obliged to rely

upon the voluntary returns of school boards, and the result is unsatisfactory. The State Board of Education relies upon the same means for information, and consequently it meets with the same difficulty, and the facts are not reached. The school board make their returns upon estimates; the estimates of their successors might be entirely another matter. Now, with the means to make a thorough and actual canvass, Massachusetts may ascertain how many of her children are growing up in ignorance. The real number would undoubtedly astonish her educators.

We made arrangements to give the results of the working of the national eight-hour law, but the officials upon whom we depended have, for some unexplained reason, failed to furnish us with the data.

We desire to call the especial attention of the legislature to the part of our report bearing upon the employment of children, Part I.

The Bureau, in the Third Annual Report, recommended "the authorization by law, with methods of carrying it into effect, of a thorough and exhaustive system of statistics, to be gathered by the parties employed in taking the next state census, in 1875," etc. Our experience leads us to indorse this recommendation, and suggest that legislation be had at the present session, establishing a plan for a thorough and exhaustive system of industrial, social, educational and vital statistics. If action bearing upon this is to be taken at all, it would be well to take it at this session, and thereby give the whole of the year 1875 for work,—a time only too short, at best, in which to push investigations of such magnitude. There is no reason for doubts to exist as to the real condition of any class or interest in this State, and the custom of the Commonwealth to take account of its industries at stated intervals, as well as the period itself, seem to indicate the necessity of making complete work of the various subjects involved.

The States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania have created bureaus similar to our own; other States are discussing the propriety of so doing.

The appropriations for the expenses of the Bureau for 1873 were in all \$7,500, exclusive of salaries of Chief and Deputy.

Of this sum there was expended, prior to our

taking charge of the Bureau,	\$1,847 35
Since June 12th, by present officers,	3,565 43
Leaving a balance unexpended of	2,087 22

The appropriation of the present year for clerical and other expenses, is, exclusive of salaries, \$5,000. Without enlarged duties, this sum should be increased at least \$2,500. Should legislation require of us more extensive operations than those contemplated by present laws, the appropriation would need to be adjusted to the requirements of whatever new duties might be imposed.

By Act of the legislature of 1873, the Bureau removed its office, June 23d, 1873, from the cramped quarters at the State House to the present agreeable rooms in Pemberton Square.

We are under great obligation to Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., for the mass of information he has furnished us relative to foreign matters, and for his personal endeavor to make our work of value. We desire also to thank Azel Ames, M. D., of Wakefield, for his valuable data relative to the sanitary condition of operatives in their homes and employments.

In our general work, we have been assisted by Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, Hon. Newton Morse, Mr. William Bower, Mr. J. H. Griggs, Mr. O. W. Weaver, Miss Cornelia H. Burroughs, Miss Florence E. Browning, Miss Maria L. Lovejoy and Miss Lizzie M. Davis.

To all these we are indebted for their close attention to duty, and the ability they have severally brought to our aid. Their work has been varied, and has covered various periods, being called to this or that department, as the work of the Bureau from time to time demanded.

We desire also to acknowledge the kindness of agents of mills and treasurers of savings banks, who, with but few exceptions, have given every opportunity to prosecute our investigations in the special work pertaining to their corporations or institutions.

It must be remembered that the main portion of the period during which we could prosecute the work of the Bureau


was covered by the money panic, and this materially interfered with our plans, and must be considered especially with reference to the chapter on savings banks. Instead of the months of September, October, November and December, of the year 1873, comprising a representative period of ordinary prosperity, from which to judge the whole year or other years, there could not from fifty years have been selected a worse period. However, in regard to matters for which we sought facts from savings banks, the panic has heightened the importance of the results of investigation, as will be readily observed.

The following pages contain the results of our operations from June 12th, 1873, to February, 1874 :—

Part I.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG
PERSONS AND CHILDREN.

D I G E S T
OF
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LAWS
RELATIVE TO THE SUBJECT.



Part I.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN.

Recognizing the importance of this subject, especially in its bearing not only upon the business interests of the Commonwealth, but upon the sanitary condition and happiness of the people who furnish the muscle and skill for our workshops and factories, we heartily indorse the work our predecessors have done in this direction, and have eagerly followed up the consideration of a feature so vital in its very nature to the well-being of a class claiming our warmest sympathies and calling for our most earnest labors.

Personally, we believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and could we have the power given us we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could be free till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer.

This is a physiological matter, and the result of our investigation of facts in this connection, and our careful consideration of the subject, lead us to express the hope that, if no other subject connected with the labor question is thought worthy of legislation, this may be selected for legislative study and action.

No argument is necessary to convince people of the importance of giving the years under sixteen in a girl's life to the growth and development of her organization, on the healthy condition of which so much depends,—her own health, happiness and usefulness, not only to herself, but to those dependent upon her, either for care or sustenance.

In order to give the representatives of the people, and the people themselves, the fullest information upon this subject, we sought the coöperation of the school-boards of the various towns in the State. The amount of interest they have as a class in the welfare of their towns is evidenced by the replies made to our interrogatories.

About the twentieth of October, 1873, we sent out the following circular :—

[Circular No. 4.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, }
33 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON. }

To the Secretary of the School Committee of

DEAR SIR :—One of the objects of this Bureau being to gather statistics relating to the education of children employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments in Massachusetts, we ask the favor at your hands, that you will furnish us with such information as you may be able to, bearing upon the subject. Upon the next page four special questions will be found, and we will thank you for replies to same.

By giving your attention to this circular, at your earliest convenience, you will be furnishing information of value to the people of the Commonwealth, and will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, *Chief.*
GEO. H. LONG, *Deputy.*

QUESTIONS.

1. Are children, under *ten* years of age, employed in manufacturing or mechanical establishments in your city or town?

If so, state, if possible, approximate number.

2. Are children, between *ten* and *fifteen* years of age, who have not received the schooling required by law, employed in such establishments?

If so, please give as full information, as to numbers, as possible.

3. Are there any "half-time" schools, in your city or town, for the education of employes in such establishments?

4. Have you "evening schools" established for such a purpose?

The whole number sent to the school-boards was 342; the whole number of returns was 206, very few of which were definite in their statements. Twenty-one towns reported 1,330 children under ten years of age employed in manufacturing or mechanical establishments; twenty-eight towns reported that children were probably so employed, but could give no figures. Twenty-eight towns reported 1,723 children between

ten and fifteen years of age employed in such establishments, who have not received the schooling required by law; twenty-nine towns report that there are such children probably, but no figures are given.

These returns give only partially the state of affairs; that the number of mill-children having no schooling is much larger, we have no doubt, and the large number of returns doubtful, taken in connection with our inquiries, sustain this opinion. The facts never will be known till legislation is as full and complete in this direction as the vital importance of the subject demands it should be.

From what we have been able to learn, the law in relation to the employment of children neither is, nor can be, enforced. Should the managers of mills coöperate heartily with the officers of the cities and towns, or of the State, the law could not well be enforced. The testimony of the school-boards in some of the manufacturing places is, that often as much difficulty arises from parents as from mill-owners and managers.

The interest of parents, and, alas, too frequently the necessity of the case, compels the father or mother, or both, to register a falsehood, in order to keep the wolf from the door; but so long as children of tender age, more fit for the hospital than the mill, are allowed to have a place in our factories, their employment will be tolerated, and the cheapness of their labor materially affects the wages of older persons.

With compulsory education in fact, as well as in theory, will come a remedy of this evil, and a positive benefit be received for the operatives; but behind, and superior to all compulsion by law, there should exist that most powerful of all incentives to action,—strong, healthy and unmistakable public sentiment.

There should be, and probably there is, some way to enforce the principle which Massachusetts believes to be her system of education, schooling for all classes; but, as yet, so far as mill-children are concerned, not only our law but our system, in a large degree, is a dead-letter.

On the authority of the last report of the State Board of Education, the whole number of children between five and fifteen years of age, in the State, is 282,485; while we deduce from returns in the same report the fact that there are

but 250,566 children between five and fifteen years of age in the public schools. This shows that 31,919 children of this age do not attend the public schools at all. Of course a considerable number of these attend private schools; but the whole number of pupils of all ages in the academies and private schools, in the State, is only 17,952, a large number of which are over fifteen years of age. It is safe, therefore, to say that, at least 25,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen do not receive the slightest education either in our public or private schools. From all we can learn, a very large proportion of this number would come under the provisions of the sole factory-law of the Commonwealth, if the law was broad enough and provided sufficient means for enforcing it.

If we should base our statements, in this respect, on the United States census of 1870, the number of children, between the ages of five and seventeen inclusive, who do not attend school at all, either public or private, would be 110,425. This we cannot believe to be correct.

To educate the mill-children, and carry along the school with their work, a few cities and towns have established half-time, or evening schools. Four towns and cities, viz., Pittsfield, Taunton, Salem and Springfield, have half-time schools, and thirteen towns and cities, viz., Chelsea, Fall River, Hinsdale, Lawrence, Marlborough, Medford, Pittsfield, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Westfield, Ware and Worcester, have evening schools for such purpose.

Generally these schools are in a flourishing condition, and are accomplishing a good work.

It is deserving special mention that the Merchants Mills of Dedham have a school of their own, employing the teachers, etc.; the average attendance is 120, three nights a week. That the Hopewell Cotton Mills of Taunton support at their own expense a day school during three months of the year. Also that the Whittenton Mills, of Taunton, sustain two churches, two Sabbath schools and libraries for the benefit of their operatives. The Pacific Mills at Lawrence have a large library for operatives, the expense of which is sustained partially by the corporation.

The whole number of towns and cities having evening

schools of all kinds is thirty-seven. The following table, taken from the last report of the Board of Education, exhibits their location, attendance, etc :—

EVENING SCHOOLS.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	ATTENDANCE.			Time Kept.	No. of Teachers.	Expense.
	Males.	Females.	Average.			
Brighton, . . .	25	2	18	19 weeks,	2	\$400 00
Brookline, . . .	54	27	38	6 months,	3	514 48
Boston, . . .	870	338	1,196	6 " "	90	19,113 00
Cambridge, . . .	167	110	135	4 " "	14	2,718 16
Canton, . . .	76	109	88	133 sessions,	5	512 50
Charlestown, . . .	210	143	208	3½ months,	10	1,569 16
Chelsea, . . .	75	65	30	6 " "	3	600 00
Clarksburg, . . .	14	7	17	6 weeks,	1	—
Concord, . . .	15	15	22	37 evenings,	2	96 60
Dedham, . . .	54	36	67	24 " "	—	420 00
Fall River, . . .	312	146	214	15 weeks,	11	—
Groveland, . . .	24	16	37	6 months,	1	500 00
Haverhill, . . .	139	47	110	3 " "	6	1,000 00
Kingston, . . .	—	—	25	12 lessons,	1	24 00
Lawrence, . . .	293	300	247	5 months,	16	1,000 00
Lowell, . . .	821	300	334	49 evenings,	29	1,603 32
Lynn, . . .	611	407	509	59 " "	58	3,894 50
Medford, . . .	47	10	17	13 weeks,	2	472 71
Middleton, . . .	15	—	—	12 " "	—	23 00
New Bedford, . . .	177	56	85	5 mos. 2 w.,	7	950 00
Newburyport, . . .	40	45	35	15 weeks,	10	300 00
Newton, . . .	58	—	43	3 months,	9	526 75
Northampton, . . .	120	45	107	5½ " "	7	900 00
Pittsfield, . . .	232	104	198	20 weeks,	7	1,760 26
Quincy, . . .	178	23	111	30 evenings,	10	735 66
Richmond, . . .	—	—	—	4 months,	1	50 00
Salem, . . .	215	74	87	4 mos. 5 ds.,	5	1,103 58
Springfield, . . .	170	87	108	8½ months,	7	410 00
Stoneham, . . .	60	43	45	15 weeks,	3	235 00
Taunton, . . .	111	47	93	3 months,	8	—
Watertown, . . .	34	41	71	3 " "	3	340 00
West Boylston, . . .	125	66	111	48 evenings,	3	250 00
Westfield, . . .	58	26	58	38 " "	5	160 00
West Roxbury, . . .	70	30	35	5 months,	4	750 00
Williamstown, . . .	27	13	38	4 " "	2	67 00
Woburn, . . .	92	33	65	12 weeks,	4	400 00
Worcester, . . .	732	501	398	6 months,	11	3,225 00
37 cities and towns,	6,321	3,312	5,000	—	360	\$46,624 68

Upon this subject of the education of mill-children, there seems to be but one opinion : that the matter is not attended to, either by the state or local authorities ; that legislation is

desired to compel attendance, to punish illegal employment of children, and to provide proper schools for instruction of operatives, along with work.

We give a few opinions, bearing on this topic, taken either from our own returns from school-boards, or from school-boards to the State Board of Education; we publish them, because, without exception, they are the sentiments of men who have considered the subject well, living as they do in localities where there are many factories, and their means for observation have been ample.

The following is taken from a report to this Bureau :—

“If our legislature could be induced to require a certain amount of education, instead of a certain number of days at school,—and then to regulate properly the time of employment of children, as the question of labor, upon its own merits, in its relation to the welfare of children of these ages, requires,—it seems to me that something more definite and reasonable would be required, and more surely obtained.”

While from the Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Education, we extract the following :—

“*A Mill School.*—The whole civilized world is now fully alive to the importance of universal education. It will not long be tolerated, at least in a Christian land, that any portion of its children shall be condemned to grow up in ignorance to serve the purposes of gain.

“Not only do the philanthropic and Christian tendencies of the age demand this out of regard to the children themselves, but society insists upon it in protection to itself. We are glad to believe that few are found at this late day, so cold and heartless in their charities, so blinded by the love of gain, or so absorbed in dividends, as to be indifferent to the wants of those who, from the stern necessity which poverty imposes, are condemned from early childhood to continuous and wearisome labor.

“It has come generally to be admitted that ignorance and crime, to a certain extent at least, go hand in hand together, and that the one is, in a majority of instances, the cause of the other. Whether this be true of all great crimes or not, it is certainly true of the smaller and meaner offences against the laws, to prevent which, and to prevent children from growing up in schools of vice, society has the right and is in duty bound to interfere.

“The manufacturing interests of our country began by too close an imitation of the methods of the mother-country, where the young of both sexes have been employed in steady labor without regard to their mental or moral culture. In the early history of these interests, when manufacturing was an experiment and success uncertain, there might be

some excuse for this, but when we hear our populous towns spoken of as ‘musical with the hum of spindles,’ we are anxious lest the harmony should be disturbed by the wail which goes up to heaven from the hovels of ignorance and degradation.

“Legislation in this Commonwealth has from time to time intervened to prevent the overworking of children. The laws, however, which have been enacted have proved defective, and have been found to be insufficient to meet the wants of the children, or to satisfy the demands of a liberal and enlightened public sentiment. A hopeful indication of a better state of things is evinced by the coöperation in many places, of the mill authorities with the school committees in establishing a system of instruction, which, while it does not practically seem to interfere with the business of the manufacturers, will furnish means of educating the working-children for a portion of the year.”

“*Factory School.*—The working of this school continues to demonstrate the value of the system. It has been visited by many educators and business men, of this and other States, and in several manufacturing cities in New England similar schools have been organized. As the law providing for the educating of children employed in manufacturing establishments has not been enforced, I consider the success of this pioneer school as due wholly to the high appreciation of education, and the hearty coöperation of the owners and agents of the mills here in this city, who, though it may interfere with their business, are ready to make the sacrifice for the future good of the individual, the city, and the Commonwealth.”

That the legislature may know what this and other States and countries have done by way of legislation, in this direction, we have prepared the following

DIGEST OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LAWS RELATIVE TO
THE EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG PERSONS
AND CHILDREN.

Massachusetts.—No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the ages of ten and fifteen years shall be so employed unless he has attended some public or private school, under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least three months during the year next preceding such employment: provided said child shall have lived within the Commonwealth during the preceding six months; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least three months in each and

every year; and provided that tuition of three hours per day in a public or private day school approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, during a term of six months shall be deemed to be the equivalent of three months' attendance at a school kept in accordance with the customary hours of tuition; and no time less than sixty days of actual schooling, shall be accounted as three months, and no time less than one hundred and twenty half days of actual schooling shall be deemed an equivalent of six months.

No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

Any owner, agent, superintendent, or overseer of any manufacturing or mechanical establishment who shall knowingly employ, or permit to be employed, any child in violation of this law, and any parent or guardian who allows or consents to such employment shall for such offence forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

Maine.—No child can be employed or suffered to work in a cotton or woollen manufactory without having attended a public school, or a private one taught by a person qualified to be a public teacher, if under the age of twelve years, four months; if over twelve and under fifteen years of age, three months, of the twelve next preceding such employment each year. A certificate under oath of such teacher filed with the clerk or agent before employment is to constitute the proof of such schooling.

Any owner, agent or superintendent of such manufactory for each violation of the provisions of the law forfeits fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment, one-half to the prosecutor, and the other to the town where the offence was committed, to be added to the school money. Superintending school committees may inquire into such violations, and report them to a county attorney, who, on reception thereof, is to prosecute therefor.

No person under the age of sixteen years is to be employed by any corporation more than ten hours of a day. Any person violating this provision forfeits one hundred dollars, one-

half to the town where the offence is committed, and the other to the use of the person employed, to be recovered by indictment.

New Hampshire.—No child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless he shall have received twelve weeks schooling in the same year, and no child under twelve years of age unless he shall have received six months schooling in same year.

Rhode Island.—No minor under the age of twelve years shall be employed in or about any manufacturing establishment, in any manufacturing process, or in any labor incident to a manufacturing process.

No minor under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment in this state unless such minor shall have attended school for a term of at least three months in the year next preceding the time when such minor shall be so employed; and no such minor shall be so employed for more than nine months in any calendar year.

No minor who has attained the age of twelve years, and is under the age of fifteen years, shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than eleven hours in any day, nor before five o'clock in the morning, nor after half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Every owner, employer, or agent of a manufacturing establishment who shall knowingly and wilfully employ any minor, and every parent or guardian who shall permit or consent to the employment of his or her minor child or ward contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by complaint and warrant, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and the other half thereof to the use of the district school of the district in which such manufacturing establishment shall be situated, or, if in the city of Providence, to the use of the public schools of said city.

Labor performed in any manufacturing establishment, and all mechanical labor during the period of ten hours in any one day shall be considered a legal day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties to the contract for the same.

Connecticut.—No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed by any person to labor in any business whatever, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction was given by a teacher qualified to instruct in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, at least three months of the twelve next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be so employed; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of the law shall forfeit for each offence a penalty of one hundred dollars to the treasury of the state.

Every parent, guardian, or other person having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who has been temporarily discharged from employment in any business, in order to be afforded an opportunity to receive instruction or schooling, shall send such child to some public or private day school for the period for which such child may have been so discharged, unless the physical or mental condition of the child is such as to render such attendance inexpedient and impracticable. It is made the duty of the state attorneys in their respective counties, and the grand jurors in their respective towns, to inquire after and make presentment of all the offences against the provisions of the law.

It is also made the duty of the "school visitors" in every town once or more in every year to examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments in such town, and ascertain whether the provisions of the law are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to one of the grand jurors of the town.

Pennsylvania.—Labor performed during a period of ten hours on any secular day in all cotton, woollen, silk, paper, bagging and flax factories, shall be considered a legal day's work, and no minor shall be employed in or about any of said factories until he or she shall have attained the age of thirteen years. If any owner or employer of or in any such factories, or his or their agent, shall wilfully or knowingly employ any minor below the age of thirteen years, the person or persons so offending shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars for every such

offence, to be sued for and recovered by any person suing for the same, as other debts of like amount are now by law recoverable; one-half of the same to belong to the person suing for the same, and the other half to the county in which the offence was committed. No minor who has attained the age of thirteen years, and is under the age of sixteen years, shall be employed in any such factories for a longer period than nine calendar months in any one year, and who shall not have attended school for at least three consecutive months within the same year; and any owner or employer of or in any such factories offending against the provisions of the law, shall be liable to the same penalty provided in the law relative to minors under thirteen years of age. No male or female operative under the age of twenty-one years, shall under any contract be employed in cotton, woollen, silk, flax, bagging or paper manufactories in the Commonwealth, for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, or more than an average of ten hours a day during the same period. If any person shall knowingly employ, or any parent or guardian consent to the employment of any male or female operative under the age of twenty-one years, and proof be made thereof before any alderman or justice of the peace in the ward, borough or district where such offence is committed, he, she or they so employing such operatives, or consenting thereto, as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the penalty, of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and full provision is made for the recovery of the penalty. All the ward, borough and township constables are authorized and required, and it is made their duty to attend to the strict observance of the law, when complaint shall have been properly made to them of the violation of the same.

England.—Power of Inspectors.—Every inspector and sub-inspector has power to enter any factory when any person is employed therein, and any school in which children employed in factories are educated, and to take with him the certifying surgeon and any peace officer, and to examine every person whom he shall find in such factory or school, or whom he shall believe to have been employed in a factory within two months next preceding. And every person who shall refuse

to be examined, or who shall refuse to sign his name or affix his mark to a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he shall have been examined, or who shall conceal or prevent any person from appearing before or being examined by an inspector or sub-inspector, or who shall prevent or delay the admission of an inspector or sub-inspector to any part of a factory or school, is liable to a penalty of not less than three, and not more than ten pounds. Every inspector and sub-inspector may summon offenders and witnesses.

Every inspector and sub-inspector will produce a certificate of his appointment, if required.

Registration.—No person under eighteen years of age can be employed in any factory until his or her name has been registered.

Surgical Certificates.—No person under sixteen years of age can be employed without a surgical certificate. The inspectors are empowered to appoint certifying surgeons. A surgical certificate for each person under sixteen must be obtained before employing the person for whom it is required, except that, when all surgical certificates for a factory are granted by the appointed certifying surgeon, persons may be employed without a surgical certificate for seven working days, or, when the certifying surgeon resides more than three miles from the factory, for thirteen working days. No surgical certificate can be granted except on personal inspection of the person named therein, and no certifying surgeon can issue a surgical certificate elsewhere than at the factory where such person is to be employed, unless for special cause allowed by an inspector. Certifying surgeons refusing to grant a certificate must, when required, certify the reasons for such refusal.

Every inspector and sub-inspector may annul any surgical certificate if he shall have reason to believe the real age of the person mentioned therein to be less than that mentioned in the certificate, or if the certifying surgeon of the district shall deem such person to be then of deficient health or strength, or by disease or bodily infirmity incapacitated for labor, or liable to be injured by continued employment.

The inspector or sub-inspector must give to any person demanding it a requisition entitling him, on payment of one

shilling, to a certified copy of the register of the birth or baptism of the party whose surgical certificate has been refused or annulled; except when a surgical certificate has been refused or annulled in consequence of deficient health or strength or of disease or bodily infirmity.

No person under sixteen can be employed on proof of real age only.

The occupier is to pay the certifying surgeon, but cannot deduct more than threepence from the wages of the person for whom any surgical certificate may have been granted.

In blast-furnaces and iron-mills, the secretary of state may by order dispense with the provisions of the factory Acts relating to surgical certificates given by certifying surgeons, and substitute other regulations.

Employment of Children under Thirteen Years of Age.—No child shall be employed on any Sunday, subject to modifications as regards blast-furnaces.

No child under eight years of age can be employed.

No child under the age of eleven years shall be employed in grinding in the metal trades.

No boy under twelve years of age, and no female shall be employed in any part of a glass-factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on.

No child can be employed before six in the morning or after six at night.

No child can be employed on any Saturday after two in the afternoon for any purpose whatever.

No child can be employed more than six hours and thirty minutes in any day; and no child employed before noon shall be employed in the same or any other factory after one in the afternoon of the same day; except where young persons and women work only ten hours, and notice thereof has been given to the inspector of the district.

Children may be employed ten hours in any one day, on three alternate days of every week; provided such children be not employed in the same, or any other factory, on two successive days, nor after two on any Saturday; and provided such children attend school as required when so employed.

School Attendance.—The parent, or person having any direct benefit from the wages of any child under thirteen em-

ployed in a factory, must cause such child to attend school. Every child must attend school for three hours between eight in the morning and six in the evening, on every working-day except Saturday. But any child attending school after one o'clock, between the first of November and the last day of February, is not required to remain in school more than two hours and a half. The non-attendance of every child is excused when he shall be certified by the schoolmaster to have been prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause, and during any holiday or half-holiday authorized by law, or by consent in writing of the inspector, or where the school-room is situated within the outer boundary of the factory at which such child is employed, when such school shall be closed in consequence of the factory ceasing to be at work during the whole day.

When children are employed for ten hours on three alternate days, they must attend school for five hours between eight in the morning and six in the evening on each week-day preceding each day's employment, except on Saturdays.

School Certificates.—The occupier of every factory in which a child is employed must, on Monday, or other day appointed by an inspector, obtain a certificate, in the form required, that such child has attended school during the foregone week; and must produce such certificate when required; and must pay for the education of each child any sum the inspector may require, not exceeding twopence per week. The occupier may deduct from the wages payable to such child, any sum he shall have been required to pay, not exceeding one-twelfth part of such weekly wages.

An inspector may annul a schoolmaster's certificate, if he is of the opinion that such schoolmaster is unfit to instruct children, by reason of his incapacity to teach them to read and write from his gross ignorance, or from his not having the books and materials necessary to teach them reading and writing, or because of his immoral conduct, or of his continued neglect to fill up and sign the certificates of school attendance. No certificate granted afterwards by such schoolmaster will be valid, unless with the consent, in writing, of the inspector. The schoolmaster or occupier of a factory, may

appeal to the secretary of state against such decision of the inspector.

Employment of Young Persons and Women.—No young person and no woman can be employed on Sunday, subject to modifications as regards blast-furnaces.

No female shall be employed in any part of a factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on, or in grinding in the metal trades.

No young person and no woman can be employed in any factory before six in the morning, or after six in the evening, except as hereinafter stated.

No young person and no woman can be employed on any Saturday after two in the afternoon. But this enactment shall not apply to male young persons employed on day and night turns, changing every alternate week, or to women or female young persons whose hours of work have not exceeded eight hours in any day in any week. Between the thirtieth of September and the first of April following, children, young persons and women may be employed, except on Saturday, between seven in the morning and seven in the evening, under the following regulations and conditions: a notice of the intention so to employ children, young persons and women, specifying the period,—not being less than one month,—during which they are to be so employed, shall be given to an inspector, and a notice in such form as shall be approved by the inspector, and signed by the occupier or his agent, and by the inspector, shall be fixed up, and kept fixed up in the entrance of the factory; and during the period specified in such notice, no child, young person, and no woman can be employed before seven in the morning of any day except Saturday.

Meal-times.—At least one hour and a half must be allowed for meals to every young person and woman between half past seven in the morning and six in the evening. One hour, at one time or at different times, must be given before three o'clock. No child, young person or woman can be employed more than five hours before one o'clock without an interval of thirty minutes. During the meal-times stated in the notice, no child, young person or woman can be employed in any factory, or be allowed to remain in any room where

any manufacturing process is then carried on. All young persons and women must have the times for their meals at the same periods of the day.

In the manufacture of glass, no child, young person or woman shall be allowed to take his or her meals in any part of the factory where the materials are mixed, or in the manufacture of flint-glass where the work of grinding, cutting or polishing is carried on.

Holidays.—No child, young person or woman can work in England or Ireland on Christmas Day or Good Friday, or in Scotland on any day wholly set apart for the observances of the sacramental fast. Children, young persons and women must have eight half-holidays besides in every year, together or separately, each of which must comprise not less than half the day. Four of such half-holidays must be given between the 15th of March and the 1st of October. No cessation from work is to be deemed a half-holiday, unless notice thereof shall have been fixed up on the previous day in the entrance of the factory. During such half-holiday no child, young person or woman can be employed in the factory. But this enactment shall not apply to male young persons employed in day and night turns, changing every alternate week.

Penalties.—Any person convicted of having employed any person contrary to the provisions of the Factory Acts, or of having employed a child without a certificate from a school-master, where required, such person, not being the parent, or having any direct benefit from the wages of such child, is liable to a penalty of from two to five pounds.

The parent, or person having the direct benefit from the wages of any child or young person employed in any manner forbidden by the Factory Acts, or who neglects to cause such child to attend school, is liable to a penalty of from five to twenty shillings for each offence.

Modifications.—The secretary of state, upon proof to his satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of any trade require the modification of some of the ordinary regulations, may issue an order declaring certain regulations which have been provided by law, to be legal in any particular factory or class of factories. These regulations, or modifications of general enactments, apply to cases where the nature of the work

is an exception to the rule; to meal-times and to the law prohibiting the eating of meals in the factory; to holidays, etc.; but do not affect the principle underlying the rules laid down by statute.

Prussia.—The Prussian laws do not allow children under twelve years of age to work in factories; then six hours a day until they have completed their fourteenth year, and ten hours a day after that till they have completed their sixteenth year.

France.—Children from eight to twelve years of age may be employed eight out of the twenty-four hours. There is no system of supervision. The law only applies to manufactories and establishments in which machinery by mechanical power is used in its workshops, where more than twenty persons are employed.

Switzerland.—Children, as a rule, are obliged to attend school from the age of six or seven up to fifteen or sixteen: after they have attained a certain age the hours of study are gradually reduced in order that they may begin to assist their families and earn a livelihood; minute precautions are nevertheless adopted by the legislatures to insure their not being overworked by their employers, who are bound to afford them every facility to attend school at the regular hours, and likewise to grant them the necessary time to prepare their lessons. The enactments on this head are far more stringent in some cantons than in others; in several, children cannot be employed in factories until they are thirteen, fifteen, and even sixteen years of age, when the longest term of studies prescribed in any one canton has been completed.

In the canton of Zurich the authorities carry their solicitude for these classes, even to the extent of compelling employers to allow apprentices and young workmen to attend the industrial schools during working hours, without subjecting them to any corresponding reduction in the amount of their wages for loss of time.

No means, however expensive, that experience and ingenuity can devise for the intellectual and theoretical development of the people, are left untried.

Belgium—Norway—Sweden.—In these countries education is compulsory, under laws of various scope ; but there are no special enactments relative to employment and co-education of operative children.

Other countries in Europe have recently made advancement in this direction, but nothing has been learned of value for comparative facts within the province of this Report.

Part II.

RELATIVE TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Part II.

RELATIVE TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.

This division of the work of the Bureau was undertaken for two considerations : to show the status, so far as income and expenditure were concerned, of brain-wage laborers ; and to demonstrate positively whether statistics could be gathered by circulars addressed to parties expected to give voluntary replies.

There are many classes of brain-workers, but few of brain-wage laborers ; the most prominent among the latter, and the ones that could be reached practicably are clergymen and teachers. The former could be reached with a circular containing a series of simple questions ; the latter are too numerous for such means.

What is meant by a brain-wage laborer is one who does brain-work, unattended by mechanical skill or art, and who receives therefor a fixed compensation, established in the main by others, and not having the elasticity of the fees of a physician or a lawyer, which are contingent largely upon personal feeling, reputation, or real or pretended superior ability. Of course, the compensation of brain-wage laborers is not fixed with that rigidity of standard which adjusts the wages of the operative or the mechanic.

We sought to give clergymen, especially, data of great interest if not of positive value ; on the other hand, to demonstrate the efficacy of the plan of securing facts by circulars, which had been adopted in a large degree by previous officers of this Bureau and by the National Bureau of Statistics. It was deemed advisable to send a circular to clergymen who, as a class, were, from their well-understood habits and feelings of responsibility, the probable simplicity of their business

accounts and their supposed desire to give their assistance to any movement which would especially tend to show the realities of their lives, better qualified to answer official inquiries than men in almost any other position in life. And yet, with every advantage of time, education and supposed interest in their own class, only thirty-five per cent. of those addressed made answer.

If the simple facts called for under this division of our work cannot be secured under the most favorable circumstances for furnishing the desired information, how can we expect to gain much knowledge from large mercantile, manufacturing and financial houses, whose accounts for one day probably exceed those of a clergyman or teacher for a year?

However, we give all the facts embodied in the returns that were made, for they are of an extent to give them interest and value, and from the varied circumstances surrounding the parties kind or patriotic enough to answer, we deem them a fair representative of the whole, and do not think the averages deduced would be materially changed had twice the number of returns been made and their facts entered into the computation.

The whole number of clergymen in the State is about twenty-one hundred; of this number there are actively engaged in their vocation, and to whom we addressed circulars, fifteen hundred and thirty: the whole number of returns received in answer to our inquiries was five hundred and forty-four, or a little over thirty-five per cent. of the number to whom we mailed circulars. Fifty unfilled returns were received; some of them were blanks, indicating contempt; some contained notices of death, and some sneeringly expressed the intimation that what we wished was none of our business. Well, perhaps not; yet we cannot but feel that had all, or nearly all, made full replies to our questions, the clergy as a class would have appreciated the result as we know they will the averages we are enabled to furnish.

CLERGYMEN.

Number of clergymen in Mass. (U. S. Census, 1870),	2,040
“ of residences of clergymen, obtained by	
Bureau,	1,530

Number of blanks mailed to clergymen,	1,530
“ of returns, being 35 + pr. ct. of those mailed,	544
“ , of “ complete, being 53 + per cent. of all returns,	291
“ of “ incomplete, being 46 + per cent. of all returns,	253
<i>Number answering the question regarding their ages,</i>	540
Average age, 45 yrs. 8 mos. 24 days.	
Oldest “ 86 “	
Youngest “ 25 “	
From 20 to 40 years of age,	207
“ 40 to 60 “ “	233
“ 60 to 80 “ “	95
Above 80,	5
<i>Length of time devoted to preparation,—</i>	
by 515, (average) 7 yrs. 6 mos. 8 days.	
Longest time devoted to prepara- tion, 20 “	
Shortest time devoted to preparation, 1 year.	
<i>Annual (average) cost of living during prepara- tion,—by 456,</i>	\$356 78
Largest amount spent in one year,	\$2,500 00
Smallest “ “ “	\$78 00
<i>Average cost per person, in preparation, for whole time so devoted,</i>	\$2,684 18
Largest,	\$18,900 00
Smallest,	\$200 00
<i>Average actual term of service,—of 542, 17 yrs. 10 mos. 17 days.</i>	
Longest, “ “ 64 years.	
Shortest, “ “ 1 year or less.	
<i>Annual average remuneration during such ser- vice,—of 530,</i>	\$1,066 65
Highest salary paid during such service,	\$5,100 00
Lowest “ “ “	\$90 00
Number receiving an annual average of less than \$1,500,	428
Number receiving an annual average of more than \$1,500,	102

Average professional salary the past year,—of

515,	\$1,567 88
Highest salary received the past year, . . .	\$8,000 00
Lowest salary received “ “ . . .	\$162 00
Average salary received by those whose salary was less than \$1,500,	\$944 22
“ salary received by those whose salary was more than \$1,500,	\$2,292 91
<i>Average cost of living the past year,—of</i> 512, .	\$1,594 53
Of 491 that stated both income and expenditure, the number who expended less than their professional income was	252
Number who expended their entire professional in- come,	76
Number who expended more than their entire pro- fessional income,	163
Largest sum expended,	\$7,500 00
Smallest “ “	\$100.00 to 200 00
Entire number who expended less than \$1,500, .	301
Average amount expended by those whose cost of living was less than \$1,500,	\$922 57
Entire number who expended more than \$1,500, .	211
Average amount expended by those whose cost of living exceeded \$1,500,	\$2,545 42
<i>Average amount paid for house-rent, the past year,—by</i> 468,	\$323 23
Highest rent paid,	\$2,300 00
Lowest “ “	\$25 00
Number having rent free,	20
“ owning their houses,	44
<i>Average number in families,—of</i> 536,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Largest “ in any one family,	15
<i>Daily average of working hours,—of</i> 440, . .	9 hrs. 27 min.
Longest hours,	17
Shortest “	2

It will be seen, from the above, that the average number of a clergyman's family, $4\frac{1}{4}$, is nearly the same as the average which statistics have shown belongs to men in various other callings.

Of the whole number making returns, but twenty were unmarried.

The entire sum spent in preparation by 451 was \$1,210,565, while the entire remuneration of that number for their entire term of actual service was \$8,601,594, or a return, for every dollar spent during seven + years' preparation, of nearly seven dollars earned during seventeen + years' actual service.

TEACHERS.

Whole number of teachers in Mass., 1871-2 :—

Males,	1,024
Females,	7,419
<hr/>	
Total,	8,443

Average wages of male teachers per month, . . .	\$85 09
“ “ of female “ “ . . .	32 39
“ “ of male “ per year, . . .	709 08
“ “ of female “ “ . . .	269 91

These amounts include the value of board ; i. e., if teachers pay their own board it must be paid from their salary ; if board has been paid by towns the value has been added to amount of money actually received, so that above amounts represent actual average cash value of salaries of teachers.

The year is the school-year, or eight and one-third months.

Part III.

THE

Sanitary Condition of Working People,

IN THEIR

HOMES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

Part III.

THE

Sanitary Condition of Working People.

The field of labor, in this direction, is so broad, that the early and continued efforts of the Bureau to improve the condition of tenement-houses demands of us work in the same department; and that what has been done should be emphasized, and that, if possible, additions should be made to the record.

We, therefore, under the above comprehensive title, design to review in outline, certain conditions of the *homes* of the laboring classes that, directly or indirectly, are inimical to their higher prosperity, and some of the unfavorable peculiarities incident to *industrial pursuits*.

THE HOMES OF WORKING PEOPLE.

Said Mr. Druit, "For myself, I do not hesitate to avow my belief that, for the dwellings of the laboring classes in cities, provision must be made by public authority."¹ Said Mr. Rawlinson, before the Social Science meeting at Newcastle, "Defective house-accommodations produce disease, immorality, pauperism and crime from generation to generation, until vice has become a second nature."² Says ³ Dr. Bowditch, * * * "At present the law does not feel at liberty to be so despotic with the workingman's *private* home. * * * I believe the time will come in England, and in Massachusetts also, and it will come with the consent of the whole people, when the community will feel that an impure moral or physical *private* abode is a nuisance and a crime against humanity."

¹ *Med. Times and Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1870.

² 4th Rep. Mass. State Board of Health, p. 194.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 186.

With the evil conditions and influences recognized in these expressions of eminent observers, as attaching to the homes of the artisan and laborer, we are all but too familiar, but we do not give to their amelioration and reform the thought or effort they should inspire.

Here and there individual instances of philanthropy in this regard present themselves, but the intelligence of the State and nation is as yet but little enlisted, either in direct efforts of general aid, or in encouragements and assistance to the striving members of these unfavorably conditioned classes. It is safe to say that in the homes of nearly all representatives of unskilled labor, and in those of a large percentage of the better orders of workingmen, there exist numerous agencies by which the inmates of these homes are made more immoral, less healthful, and poorer than they ought to be, which can be, in whole or in part, prevented or removed.

These agencies are :

1. The character of the buildings occupied, which are often converted into tenements from other uses, old, dilapidated, ill-situated, ill-ventilated and low studded.

2. The crowded condition of these buildings, into which human beings are packed as closely as possible, without regard to decency, the supply of air or water, with little light or sun, ill-supplied with sewerage or privy accommodations, and regardless of cleanliness or order.

3. The foul and destructive state of privies, sink-drains, sewers, cesspools, cellars, garbage-tubs and yards, to say nothing of the neglected and filthy condition of stairs and passage-ways, and of the rooms themselves.

4. The modes of life of the occupants, their habits corresponding with the surroundings in which they make their homes; vice and drunkenness abounding; cleanliness of person being disregarded; their food badly prepared and poor in quality, and comfort and convenience comparatively unsought.

The influences of these agencies are,—

To create diseases of various types;

To entail enfeebled powers of life upon children;

To break down self-respect, decency and honesty;

To make the bar-room and saloon attractive;

To impose the expenses and burdens of sickness;

To throw disfavor upon the family relation and promote immorality ; and

To increase crime, pauperism and misery.

That the homes of the generality of the lower grades of laboring men, and of not a few skilled artisans, are as described, the following details of inspections prove :—

The Character of the Buildings Occupied.

Examinations at Chelsea, Charlestown, Lynn, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem, Woburn, Wakefield and Haverhill, of homes of laboring men, discovered numerous cases where buildings originally intended and used for other purposes have been forced into service as dwellings, which, as such, are often sadly unfit for human habitation. In one place a section of an old tavern, with its ill-lighted, unventilated, low-ceiled rooms, exists under the ill-deserved title of the "Bee Hive," crowded with tenants of various nationalities (among whom one was a carpenter, one a tool-grinder and one a tanner), dirty, dingy and damp, its cellar afloat much of the time, the fences broken down, a pig-pen and a hen-coop in the yard, the wretched condition of its single privy being apparent from the street, and loose pigs and goats running at will through both house and yard. In another locality an *old tannery* has been made to serve as a low, single-story block of tenements. In another, a part of a church has been thus utilized. In still another, an old dilapidated factory has been patched up for such use, and in yet another, part of an old *bone-grinding mill* has been fitted up for the accommodation of eight families. In nearly all these, the location is low and damp, in one case being the edge of a salt marsh, one corner of the building having sunk into the mud, an unusually high tide flowing in upon the floor. In all, an utter disregard of any need of fresh air or cleanliness was apparent, and in one the windows of one side of two tenements were within two feet of the high blank wall of another block.

The Crowded Condition of these Buildings, etc.

In the cities and manufacturing towns the herding together of tenants, in large numbers and narrow limits, has become

wofully prevalent. In a single building, in the town of W., thirty-two feet long, twenty feet wide, three stories high, with attics, there habitually *exist* thirty-nine people of all ages. For their use there is one pump and one privy, within twenty feet of each other, with the several sink-spouts discharging upon the ground near by. The windows are without weights, and the upper sashes are immovable. No other provision is made for fresh air. Scores of similar overcrowded and uncleanly tenements exist and could be cited.

The Foul and Destructive State of Privies, Sink-drains, etc.

It is well attested¹ that there commonly exist in connection with the homes of the laboring classes everywhere, filthy and insufficient privies, with overflowing vaults, unhinged doors and rotten floors; cesspools, sink-drains and sewers, broken or surcharged, the foul discharges permeating the soil in the immediate vicinity of wells and cisterns; cellars, where dampness and decay are doing a constant work of death, and yet are often inhabited; enclosures, made pestilential by the causes mentioned and pig-pens and garbage-tubs; while stairs and passage-ways are carpeted and draped with dirt of every nature.

In a locality recently inspected, the foul and broken sink-pipe of a tenement discharged its contents almost immediately into a well, from which the inmates of this and surrounding houses drew their water-supply, and which was also freely used by passers-by or those employed in the vicinity.² To this well-water were traced nineteen cases of typhoid fever.

In another locality the inmates of a small, single tenement, were continual sufferers from intermittent fever. An inspection discovered an old and filthy drain running under their dwelling, which had long been covered and forgotten. Dr. Draper, in his admirable paper on "The Homes of the Poor,"³ cites the following among scores of similar cases, and we give it as a well-described specimen of its class: "'Harrington's

¹ 4th Rep. Bureau Labor Stat., p. 372. 4th Rep. State Board of Health, p. 396. 5th Rep. do.: Work of Local Boards.

² 5th Rep. Board of Health: Work of Local Boards.

³ 4th Rep. State Board of Health, p. 396.

Block.' The windows of the bedrooms of half the house were closely against the dead-wall of the house next adjacent, and there was no chance for light or air. The sink-drain emptied its contents on the ground directly under these windows, and the stench therefrom was represented to be intolerable, sometimes compelling the closure of the windows. The cesspool, into which the drain should have led, was full. The vaults in the yard adjoining were full, and their contents had overflowed the wall and poured out on the ground; the privy's condition was in full harmony. Many of the families in the block took boarders, crowding the sleeping-rooms to their utmost capacity." Lastly,

The Modes of Life of the Occupants, etc.

That their character and habits should partake of the nature of their surroundings is not to be wondered at, and that they are so is the severest commentary on the surroundings themselves. Where every sense of decency becomes blighted, immorality can but abound; where all is suggestive of the hard fortune only of the occupant, what wonder that refuge is taken in the "drownings of the bowl"; where even the sustenance of man is bad, and badly cooked and served, is it strange that both moral and physical strength give way, and theft, violence and crime are rife?

Already, in a comparatively brief investigation, we have discovered *two hundred and seventeen* adulterations and impurities in articles of common consumption, only the poorer grades of which the working people commonly buy. How much of the lack of moral and muscular stamina this class of the community exhibits is due to the deprivation and deleterious effects of these frauds in their vital support, who shall say? That the personal indifference of a very large proportion of the class most needing the benefits of a change of condition is a powerful agency in creating their present unfavorable circumstances, and in maintaining them, is frequently asserted and is beyond doubt. That this indifference is both a cause and effect of so much misery, seems evident, and so slow must be the process of spontaneous advance from this to higher and more hopeful ground, that outside

influence and aid must be largely and steadily exerted to make progress in this behalf appreciable.

Such then are, at least, some of the evil agencies that keep the laborer on his present low plane of social standing, which make him the inmate of jails, asylums and almshouses, and which needlessly stand between him and a true, self-helpful, respected and independent manhood.

Of the especial workings and direct tendencies of these agencies, all tending to one result, the repression and degradation of the class, much may be said. It has been remarked that one (perhaps the chief) untoward result of these influences is, *to create disease of various types*. It is shown by the Registration Report of Massachusetts for 1870, that consumption, a recognized associate and attendant on unfavorably hygienic conditions, specially resultant on intemperance, re-breathed air and personal uncleanness, holds still the first place in the record of mortality of this manufacturing Commonwealth, its laboring classes furnishing, as might be expected, an overwhelming preponderance of its victims.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, that decimator of the ranks of young children, has sprung to the second place in this dread list, and relatively must therefore be given the first, if reckoned by its influence upon the future. We quote from this report¹ the following truthful comment: "The striking promotion of a disease so deadly in its inroads on infant life, should need no other argument to enforce the lessons which it so plainly teaches, namely, that more emphatic attention should be paid to the well-known and preventable causes, and that the need for the purification of crowded centres of population is more imperative than ever."

TYPHOID FEVER, as has long been admitted, finds in these homes of the laborer, and his habits of neglect and uncleanness, the most abundant food for its ravages, while *small-pox*, that scourge of cities and large towns, finds much of its power of extension and destruction in the crowded, ill-ventilated homes and low vitality of this class of the community.

To these may be added numerous zymotic, parasitic and infectious diseases, and the sum-total of ill-health attaching to, and almost inevitably a part of, the life of laborers under our

¹ Rep. 1870, p. 63.

present tenement system, is, both directly and indirectly, a serious bar to the prosperity of the workingman. Nor should the application of these unsavory picturings be made to the dwellings of those who crowd our "rookeries" and the slums and alleys of our great cities and towns. There lies a load of reproach at the door of by far the majority of a better conditioned class of laboring men. The same charges of sanitary neglect with reference to vaults, sink-drains, sewers, cellars, garbage and the like, attach to many single tenements, where a higher intelligence and thought *ought* to indicate better things. From the homes of not a few of our skilled mechanics and artisans should these retarding, expensive and dangerous influences be removed. Another influence referred to, is the certain tendency of the foul conditions of the laborer's home

To Entail Enfeebled Powers of Life upon Children.

Upon this theme a long chapter might not unprofitably be written. Alluding to such surroundings as have been described existing in a district he inspected, Dr. Fraser, of Glasgow, states¹ that "within no very limited area none of the children I saw were well, and I found that more than one-half of the whole, born alive, had died very young. * * *

It is no uncommon thing to find in families having originally seven, nine, eleven and even thirteen children, one or two only, reaching adult-life. Fearful as this is, it is to be found in nearly every considerable city in the kingdom." The remark applies with full force to this country. It were possible to quote indefinitely from various writers of authority upon the effect upon the offspring of working people that is exerted by their homes, habits and conditions. Edward Everett observed and commented upon the fact, that many of the children born in Fillmore Place, a dark and filthy court leading from the lower end of Hanover Street, Boston, were born blind. Surely there is a work for humanity and civilization to do in these purlieus of our great centres of population.

Again it is suggested that these surroundings of the laborer tend to *break down self-respect, decency and honesty*. Says Draper, "Physical uncleanness and moral pollution, are

¹ Trans. Social Science, 1860, p. 650.

correlative, and it is impossible that persons accustomed by necessity or choice to live in a filthy community, to share promiscuously the domestic arrangements which decency is accustomed to surround with privacy, should not become demoralized. * * * Poverty forced to take up its abode in miserable habitations, quickly begets a loss of pride and self-respect. * * * Not only do almshouses and hospitals recruit their inmates from the quarters where the poor are huddled in unsanitary promiscuousness, but the jail, also, recognizes the well-defined districts whence its habitual convicts are taken. *The moral as well as the physical condition of a population becomes inevitably assimilated to that of their habitations.*" It is recognized that our lowest forms and followers of prostitution, the worst vulgarity and the widest range of criminals come from these haunts of poverty and pollution. There can be no doubt that these dark, comfortless and hopeless homes are powerful

To make the Bar-room and Saloon attractive.

"Hitherto,"¹ said Mr. Allen, of London, "the home of the workingman has been neglected ; consequently he has resorted to the tap-room, where alone he has found brightness and mirth."

There can be no doubt that an improvement of the homes of this class, would produce a moral convalescence in this regard. It is certain that drunkenness is now the solace of the woes of many, the influences of the street, the bar-room, the billiard-hall and the brothel, the refuges from the cheerlessness and chill of such pitiful homes.

It is obvious that the presence of disease, and the consequent cutting-off of earnings in these ill-conditioned homes, must of necessity

Impose the heavy Expense and Burdens of Sickness.

When it is considered how small an allowance, at best, the wages of the average workman give for the real needs of life, it will be readily understood how severe distress the loss of earnings and the inevitable expenses of sickness must occasion, and these expenses, when they are coupled with the

¹ 2d Rep. State Bd. of Health, p. 204.

enormous aggregate of expenditure for rum, keep "the workingman always in debt," and in the lowest social status.

The burdens that belong to the rearing of children, the difficulty that those with large families experience in securing tenements, the consuming expenses of a family and the freedom of illicit sexual union in our cities, are all tending in one sad and alarming direction, and this is,

To throw disfavor upon the family relation and to promote immorality. Already in France and other European countries, such has been the result of the ills that attach to the common condition of married workingmen. Unlawful relationships, designedly unproductive of issue, and with small attendant expense (both parties often employed in remunerative labor), have, under the "lodging-house and restaurant" mode of life, in foreign capitals, thrown disfavor upon the marriage relation, and are seductive of the heavily burdened workingmen of our own land. Whatever is a remedy for the primary conditions that induce to a favorable view of this most disastrous order of things, is a remedy for the ills that must surely result therefrom to nations and individuals.

In view of these facts, there is no need to argue that the low and wretched condition of workingmen's homes are potent to *increase crime, pauperism and misery.*

Testimony is but too abundant, to prove that the workshops and corridors of our jails, penitentiaries and asylums are full of those who should adorn society and solve the economic problems of the world by their productive industry. Dr. Holmes has said, "There are people who think that everything may be done, if the doer, be he educator or physician, be only called 'in season.' No doubt—but *in season* would often be a hundred or two years before the child was born, and people never send so early as that." No, but we believe it is time to send *now* for the generations unborn.

Thus we have passed in review, both the most potent agencies for evil in the home of the laboring-man, and the direct and indirect influences that result therefrom, to dwarf his possibilities, and by which he prevents himself, and is prevented from attaining the advanced position in all that men call good, to which he sometimes aspires, and to which he should rise. It becomes the duty of all to aid in every

way possible and worthy an end so desirable. How shall it be done?

It is evident that there are but two ways of remedying evils of the kind we have considered. One of these consists in removing from present abodes the injurious agencies that exist therein, so far as may be possible, which with certain classes of tenements can measurably be done. The other lies in the provision of a new and improved order of dwellings for the workman, governed in its conduct by authority, provided with the most complete arrangements for sanitary observance, and rendered healthful, attractive and comfortable. Both these methods of reform have found acceptance abroad, and have produced marvellous results, sanitary, moral and pecuniary, and are to some extent receiving recognition in this country.

How can the first be made to apply? No effort to improve the moral or physical condition of any individual can be availing, except he lends his own exertions to forward the endeavor. It is not enough that a man is passive under the improving movements of his helpers, and in this connection a large, indeed, the larger part by far, of the energy in the right direction must be expended by the individual himself. When the workingman shall see the unsatisfactory character of his position and shall be ready to move vigorously in his own behalf, *at home*, then shall he rightfully demand of all men their aid and encouragement.

Schiller has aptly said, "The price we challenge for ourselves is given us; man is made great or little by his own will." In nothing is it more true than in the present relationships and condition of workingmen.

Our first concern then is, that to advance toward a higher standing of prosperity, dignity, wealth and influence, the laborer and artisan shall commence in his immediate present surroundings the work of reform.

If he be an inmate of one of the lowest grade tenement "rookeries," he will accomplish but little until he removes to purer atmosphere and sounder influences, nor is this so much a question of ability from the smallness of wages as might at first appear; it is far more a question of finding a better tenement at a price he can pay. It has been well said by Mr. James Hole, in "Homes of the Working Classes," "that wages are

very much regulated by the habits and standard of living of the workman, is one of the best established principles in political economy. *Inferior habits of living are as much a cause* as they are a result of low wages. No real saving, even pecuniarily, accrues to the workingman from living in crowded lodging-houses or in inferior back-to-back cottages. Leaving out of consideration, for the moment, the indirect loss by lowered health and premature mortality, which more than outweigh any saving accruing through diminished rent, it is no less certain that less rent often means less wages, and that (if any are gainers) the employer more frequently gets the benefit of such short-sighted economy than the employed." That the owner and capitalist have a duty to perform in connection with the miserable tenement-houses of to-day there can be no doubt, and when that duty is performed the search for such tenements as the striving workman seeks will not be unavailing. Of this it is intended to remark in another connection; it is with the self-effort of the workingman that we have now to deal. It must be in judicious saving at home that the first steps of advance must be taken, saving not alone of expenditure, but in a preventive way. When every cause of unhealth has by care and labor been removed from the artisan's home, when the privy-vault has taken on the advantages of the earth-closet, when the sink-drain is made water-tight and flows into an ample, water-tight cesspool, when the hog-pen is kept dry and is at a proper distance, when the well has been made secure against the contamination of slops or sewers, when garbage is taken care of and the cellar lighted and drained, when the rooms, stairs and passages are ventilated, whitewashed and scrubbed, and *are kept so*, when the food purchased, though it be ever so simple or coarse, is pure and well-cooked, when personal cleanliness has been established and the poison of alcohol is not undermining,—*then*, a saving of days' works, of doctor's and apothecary's bills, of extra labor and lost time, just as truly pecuniary as any, is being made, and treasures of infinite value, health, contentment and honesty become the possession and further inspiration of the striver. These and kindred effort must be put forth by the majority of our laboring men, whether "navvies" or skilled mechanics, whether *existing* in

crowded "bee-hives" or occupying the single tenements of the artisan, before any considerable progress can be made by them in the upward scale.

Not a few of the skilled journeymen mechanics of America, the operatives of factories and laborers of various grades and employments, occupy in our large towns, single dwellings that, for want of knowledge, care or labor, are permitted to become unhealthy and poverty-pressed homes, when only a little effort is requisite to make them abodes of health and comfort. In all these much money is spent by wasting it, and much more might be *made* than is, by saving in certain directions.

Dry earth should be freely added to privies, and their contents used (where there is land) for the kitchen-garden. The sink-spout should be made to aid in the work of fertilization, and the cesspool, that frequent agent of so much mischief, be properly ventilated and emptied. The sink-spouts that lead to the upper-story tenements, conveying thither the fatal gases of the sewers, should be trapped and made tight, as also the water-closets and sink-pipes, wherever they are. These may all be avenues in which expense shall be saved and prevented, and that "economy which is wealth" shall surely be supplemented by higher and better gains.

"I have lived and toiled," said Mr. Allen, "among the workingmen of London over forty years, and I know their necessities and their desires. They have been all the while slowly and steadily improving. I feel sure that sometime after I am dead, every mechanic will live in such buildings as we are now erecting. Each one will have his own neat, tasteful home." So much at least must be the work of the working classes for themselves. What shall capital do for its counterpart and *sine qua non* labor? What may labor accept from capital and not diminish its self-respect? Says Dr. Bowditch, "A philanthropy which *raises* a man's self-respect and not a mere charity (which usually lowers it) lies at the basis of the operations seen in the Peabody and Burdett-Coutts Buildings" (of London). This much it appears at least the duty and privilege of philanthropy and capital conjoined to do. They should replace the disgraceful piles of mockeries of homes, that under the name of "model-houses,"

tenement-blocks, etc., disgrace our cities and towns, their owners and humanity, with buildings for the occupancy of workingmen that shall recognize in mankind a brotherhood and in the laborer a soul, a right to health, honesty, respect, and "to be the equal of every other man if he can." We may find it necessary for ourselves to cross the water to find the examples of what we need, but if we find them we shall be in debt for the pattern and may well be thankful therefor. It does not lie within the scope of this part of our Report to particularize the methods by which capital and philanthropy may unite in the providing of suitable homes for the classes in need thereof, but no one can read the valuable paper of Dr. Bowditch, in the Second Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, upon the work of the "Improved Industrial Dwelling Co." and the "Jarrow Building Co." of England, as also that upon "Organized Work among the Poor," and not be convinced that the key-note has been struck. With the efforts of the "Jarrow Building Co.," whereby an attempt has been made (and with fine success) to give to the operatives of a large iron-ship building firm, neat and comfortable homes of their own, especial pleasure may be taken, from the fact that therein is exhibited that union of interests of capital and labor which should more widely prevail.

The Injurious Occupations of Working People.

To go from the wretchedness of such homes as have been described to the added hardship of an occupation that is in itself a cause of disease and death, implies a twofold misery that can but be contemplated with compassion. Yet such is the daily experience of thousands of laborers, mechanics, shop-girls and operatives. The destructive character of some of these occupations is fully recognized and deplored, but as yet only a few have found amelioration in the persistent thought and effort of philanthropic men. What has been done for the tool-grinders of England, needs to be done in America for the fatal and worse than fatal influences of scores of her processes of manufacture. It is not within the scope of our work this year to dwell in detail upon any of the many enervating and destructive agencies that in our arts and

trades are yearly hurrying hundreds into premature decline and death.

No one who has investigated the history of those employed in the manufacture of matches can doubt that the terrible disorganization of the tissues of the body, which results from long employment therein, is worse than death. And yet, although for years these evils have been recognized, little comparative improvement has been made in the processes in use.

One cannot read the highly interesting monograph of Dr. Arthur Nichols,¹ on "Charbon in Massachusetts," and not be impressed with the unmitigated dangers and the possibilities of a horrible death which attach to the picking of South American hair for mattresses, etc. (in which hundreds of girls and women are employed), and the fleshing of hides in our tanneries. Nor can one avoid the conviction that in the employments of the vat-tenders of tanneries, the scavengers of cities and the utilization of decomposing animal matter, there reside dangers that demand the thoughtful attention of all for their control and prevention.

Our dispensaries and the out-patient rooms of our hospitals are familiar with the presence of those whose occupation of crockery-packing makes them sufferers from an acute and most irritating affection of the hands, arms and face, from the dusty emanations of the straw so used. Kindred affections from somewhat similar employments frequently come under the eye of the physician. Reade has forcibly depicted the sad effects of steel-grinding in England, where dry-grinding has been so largely practised, and though not by any means so prevalent as it formerly was there, is carried on in this country on smaller manufactures to far too great an extent, and with unvarying ill-results. Wood-turning and machine sand-papering yearly add their victims to those of other destructive trades, but no systematic relief for their evils have as yet been sought out or applied, with perhaps trifling exceptions.

The parasitic diseases of wool-handling, milling and the preparation of hair, remain unguarded though largely preventable. The excellent article of Dr. Draper,² in a late

¹ 2d Rep. State Bd. of Health, p. 85.

² 3d Rep. State Bd. of Health, p. 18.

Report of the State Board of Health has fully and ably set forth the terrible inflictions that are possible and almost certain to the manufacturers of certain arsenic-colored wall-papers, paints, dress-goods, artificial flowers, etc. The list of these manufactures possessing injurious tendencies might be considerably extended, and to many is well known. Type-setting, basket-making, paper-box making, dress-making, sewing-machine running, etc., have each their individual types of disease attaching, *a large proportion of which are modifiable and preventable* to a certainty, and others probably are so if properly studied. The question naturally arises how far the employer is obligated to those he has introduced to these manufactures of injurious possibilities (usually at no extra compensation). As life and health are serious matters, and both are endangered in a service where only average pay is given, it would appear the duty of the employer to at least make possible to his operatives every safeguard against the deleterious effects that inhere to the businesses. English and American¹ law have both recognized the responsibility of employers who have provided for their operatives dangerous machinery, buildings, etc., and there are numerous recorded cases where such culpability on the part of employers has brought payment of damages to employés injured. How entirely consonant with this principle of justice is it that the same responsibility should attach to preventable dangers of occupation whence disease and fatality may result.

The real status of the sewing-machine problem has been elsewhere excellently given,² and the duty of manufacturers fairly inferred. Personal observations and investigations by or under direction of the Bureau, upon this subject, have caused full concurrence in the deductions of Dr. Nichols.

In short, the axiom of Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the British Privy Council, may be taken as fairly expressing the obligation of the employer to his work-people. "Whatever work their employer assembles them to do, shall, so far as depends upon him, be, at his cost, divested of all needlessly unwholesome circumstances."

That fresh air, proper warmth, cleanliness, light and convenience, are the right of every operative, is self-evident.

¹ Carter vs. Towne, 98 Mass. Rep., 567. ² 3d Rep. State Bd. of Health, p. 180.

The coöperative spirit must attach to each relation of employer and employed throughout their connection, to insure the largest good to both, and nowhere is it more essential than in the matter of protection from ill-results from the processes of labor.

The means adopted in our factories to prevent accident, insure good air, furnish escape in case of fire, etc., will be fully set forth in another part of this Report.

The important consideration of the effects of labor upon young girls at peculiar periods of life, has escaped attention equally with that of their education at the same periods. The most excellent monograph of Prof. Clarke,¹ recently published, has treated ably of the latter regard. We must dissent, however, from his statement as far too inclusive, that, "the female operative, of whatever sort, has, as a rule, passed through the first critical epoch of woman's life; she has got fairly by it." Actual investigation in this direction, shows a *very large* per cent of employés in various factories and burdensome employments, occupying the whole of the day, where the average age of puberty has not been passed, when certainly the menstrual function has not been well established. Certain investigations undertaken within the past year in regard to the effect of employments requiring a considerable expenditure of nerve-force at, at least, some period of the processes, have produced some interesting and curious results. An observation of females, varying in age from sixteen to forty, engaged in basket-making, a labor requiring wonderful rapidity of manipulation, showed, that in half a dozen new operatives placed upon the work in a well-ventilated, light and cheerful room,—

1. Five lost in weight in the first week, appreciably, the remaining one, a slower person, apparently not at all.
2. The youngest lost the larger per cent of weight.
3. Two, one sixteen and another eighteen, experienced disturbance of the menstrual function in the first month of employ, though previously regular.
4. The slow person began to lose weight appreciably, on the fourth week, when her motions had quickened.
5. The decrease in weight continued with all (though there

¹ Sex in Education. Edw. H. Clarke, M.D.

was no diminution of appetite or general health specially noticeable) for from four to six weeks, when the movements of the digits having become more mechanical, it ceased, and the weight remained essentially unchanged for a few weeks, varying with individuals, from one to three, when in four of the six it increased perceptibly, in the other two slightly. The operatives of this department state, that a change in the shape of their work, requiring for a time more concentrated thought, will, if it occur at that juncture, effect sometimes a disturbance of the catamenial function. *In all, familiarity with the work tends to remove the difficulty.* From these and the other attaching circumstances, we have been led to conclude that there is a direct effect of bodily exertion, in females, upon the peculiar function of the sex; that this is greatest with the youngest; that it is directly proportioned to the degree of mental activity involved, and is to be considered gravely in the regulation of mechanical pursuits employing such labor.

Information has been furnished us by a lady long in charge of the sewing-room of a large shoe-factory, where foot-power was used exclusively, that in general she has arrived at the same conclusions. The agent of one of our largest cotton-factories has investigated the same subject, and has formed the same conclusions in regard to young female operatives. A full statement of his careful and extended observations is soon to appear. The work of counting rattan strands, done at the manufactory of that material at Wakefield, requiring concentration of mind constantly, is an exemplification of the foregoing findings. If girls of tender years were placed at this work, which keeps one constantly on the feet, there can be no doubt that the disturbances that the older ones employed experience would grow into serious evils. The barbarous practice of keeping shop-girls all day upon their feet cannot be too severely reprehended. That a joint interest in the home and factory conditions of capital and labor will secure to both the largest pecuniary return, and the best moral and physical influences, and the higher the grade of intelligence on the part of both, the more successful the results, there can be little doubt.

In England, and to some extent in this country, the coöp-

eration of master and man have brought about in the home of the latter—in his securing of the necessities of life, in the care of himself and associates in sickness—the greatest good, while to the former have come a larger interest of his employes in his interests, an increase of business and of profit therein, freedom from strikes alike disastrous to himself and his men, a breaking-up of violent and oftentimes *altogether* selfish trades-unions, and a new era of welfare worthy the thoughtful attention of all. The “sick clubs” of England, whereby members suffering from illness shall receive from a common fund safely vested (often on various accounts most advantageously with the employers) a certain amount per week, are institutions that should receive extensive copying here.

From the review of the foregoing data, it is inferable that to produce the better *status* of the working classes there should be,—

1. An effort in his own behalf on the part of the working-man to remove from himself the evil influences, physical and moral, that too greatly surround his home.

2. An organized effort on the part of philanthropy and capital conjoined, to aid him in this work, by the creation of cheap, healthful and comfortable homes.

3. A coöperative effort on the part of employer and employed to secure for the benefit of both the most favorable hygienic conditions of employ.

4. A care that certain requirements of existing law, statute and physical, should receive full recognition in the employment of labor as affecting females in particular.

5. A union of capital and labor to forward the vital interests of both, in home and factory, in the securing of the supplies of life, the care of the sick and their kindred interests. “Not fearful lest we do too much, but lest we do not enough.”

Part IV.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF WAGES

AND

HOURS OF LABOR

IN

MASSACHUSETTS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Part IV.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The worth, size and importance of things are to be determined largely by comparison. Of course, this rule ought not to apply to conditions of persons with the same positive application, for that one man is badly abused is no reason for saying another less badly treated is treated well; yet, to weigh correctly the condition of a class, it seems to us sound judgment to put the facts concerning one or a branch of one class, in comparison with those connected with another class or branch of the same. We accordingly present, in this fourth part of our Report, the matter properly coming under the above title.

The subject of comparative rates of wages in Massachusetts and foreign countries, from the nature of the case, can be presented but in part; full, so far as it concerns the industries named below, but in part as regards all the industries of the State. The principal data from which we have drawn the rates paid for foreign labor were obtained by the personal investigation and application of the Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics at Washington, and responsible parties resident in the respective countries working under his instructions. For the purposes of correction or corroboration, we have referred to similar information obtained by H. M. Queen Victoria's consuls, and incorporated by them in reports to their home government.

Some of the figures were furnished us in tabular form; others were contained in letters. The wages were given by day, week, month, season or year, and oftentimes in foreign

money values. To collate and systematize these figures, calculate the weekly wages from them, and present it here in American gold values and also on the basis of the paper dollar ("greenback") of 1872, has been the work of this Bureau.

To obtain the desired figures in Massachusetts, for comparison, direct personal investigation was made by agents of this Bureau, who were received with uniform courtesy by employers; and in but few instances was any objection made to supplying us with such information as we had deemed needful for our purposes. It is worthy of remark, that of many letters sent to employers for similar information, but few secured any reply whatever.

After careful collation of our foreign materials, forty branches of employment were selected as being most complete and most likely to have a similarity in technical subdivisions with our own State's corresponding industries.

We subjoin a list of the occupations selected for comparison as regards rates of wages and hours of labor:—

Agricultural Labor.	Dressmaking.
Blacksmiths.	Envelope-making.
Breweries.	Glass-making.
Bookbinding.	Hat and Cap making.
Bakers.	Iron Manufacture.
Brick-making.	Jute Manufactures.
Boots and Shoes.	Locomotive Engine making.
Box-making.	Match-making.
Boilers and Agricultural Machines.	Preserved Meats, Pickles, etc.
Brush-making.	Printing.
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing.	Paper-making.
Building Trades.	Rope-making.
Clock-making.	Rubber Manufactures.
Chemical Works.	Ship Building.
Cabinet-making and Upholstery.	Safe and Lock making.
Coach, Carriage and Wagon building.	Soap and Candles.
Clothing Manufacture.	Type Foundries.
Carpet-making.	Tanners and Curriers.
Corset-making.	Tobacco and Cigars.
Cotton Manufactures.	Woollen Manufactures.

In many cases where part of the branches of a business admitted of comparison and part did not, we have given the

latter subdivisions under the heading, "not admitting of comparison"; though in a general sense we deem such matter has no rightful place in a report of this Bureau, for, in our conception of the law constituting it, facts relative to or comparable with Massachusetts, are the only ones legislatively called for. If we had not been governed by this strict interpretation of the law in this one division, we could have swelled the Report to an inordinate size. Information in our possession concerning the iron trade of England, Krupp's steel works in Essen, Prussia, the lace trade of Nottingham, England, the cutlery trades of Sheffield, England, the silk manufactures of Lyons, France, the glove and velvet factories of Germany, the linen manufactures of Scotland and Ireland, and the marble manufacture of Italy, would have made a volume in itself; but as these trades have no corresponding status of importance in our own State, we have deemed them inadmissible, however interesting or valuable they might be to the general reader or student of statistics.

Besides the matter just summarized as extraneous, there are in possession of the Bureau (obtained without cost), articles upon "The Drink Traffic of Great Britain," tables showing the percentage of advance in wages and cost of living in 1873 as compared with 1861, in Stuttgart and the kingdom of Wirtemberg, "Agricultural Labor in England," and a translation of a comprehensive article, written by Prof. Georges Rénaud, upon labor and cost of living in Paris since its evacuation by the Germans. We have adopted the plan, in Table I., of giving the highest wage obtained from our returns, whether home or foreign; also the lowest wage found in them, and such intermediate wages as vary materially from the highest and lowest, grading them according to the amount paid. As far as obtained we deem our rates of wages reliable, and present them in tabular form.

We are well aware that no table, that no bare statistics can give the relative condition of classes in different countries, for the habits, customs, tastes and modes of living of one differ from those of another to as great if not greater degree than the wages of the same class; but with the aid of the department of our work on the purchase-power of money, working people in this State can easily ascertain what condi-

tion they would be in in another country, and the laborer or artisan of the Old World can without much labor on his part determine his position here should he be inclined to try his fortunes in the New World. Each must make his calculation as to wages and cost of living on the basis of his own desires. For instance, while in all or nearly all the industries we have given, the employé receives here a much larger income than his fellow in Europe, he will find that his rent, clothing and provisions cost him more; he will find also that he receives or consumes more, lives in a better way, has more of the comforts and luxuries of life, so that at the end of the year while he has but little more if any surplus than the European, and has worked no harder if as hard, he is more of a man and occupies a position some grades higher in the scale of civilization, and has that inestimable blessing denied the foreign laborer, especially the English agricultural workingman, the right and privilege to become a land owner. If the foreign laborer or mechanic should come to this country and continue to live in the same general meagre way that he did in the old country while he received the wages of the new, he would soon find himself with a surplus that would enable him to place his family in a condition that would be the envy of his old shopmates, but by this the real benefit to himself and family probably would not be equal to that gained by a change of his mode of life, with the prospect of less surplus. It is the real moral and physical condition of a man that makes him more or less of a man, not his property surplus, however desirable the surplus might be. We trust the time will speedily come when he can have both elements to his happiness—moral character and property surplus.

While this subject, so far as wages are concerned, furnishes no material for legislative contemplation, it does furnish matter of great interest not only to employés but to the employer.

As regards the hours of labor the facts given certainly form a valuable feature as a basis for action in the regulation of labor in our manufacturing establishments.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF WAGES.

NOTE.—The following abbreviations are made use of in this table: h. w. for highest wage, m. w. for medium wage, and l. w. for lowest wage. The contractions used, of names of countries, will be found sufficiently explanatory in themselves. The wages given, in all cases, are those of adult males, unless women, youth or children are particularly designated.

The terms *1st grade*, *2d grade*, &c., refer simply to the amount of wage received, and have no significance as far as ability or workmanlike qualifications are concerned. The first grade is always the highest wage paid; the last grade given in each case, denotes the lowest wage paid. The intermediate grades are, in most cases, the results of careful averaging.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Agriculture.			Agriculture—Con.		
Laborers, with board, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$6 00	\$5 33	<i>Devonshire</i> , highest wage,	\$4 08	\$3 63
“ without “ . <i>Eng.</i>			“ lowest “	2 17	1 93
<i>Surrey</i> , highest wage,	5 45	4 84	“ (wom.) highest “	1 22	1 08
“ lowest “	3 53	3 14	“ “ lowest “	1 08	96
“ (wom.) highest “	1 63	1 45	“ (child.) highest “	1 36	1 21
“ “ lowest “	1 36	1 21	“ “ lowest “	41	36
“ (child.) highest “	1 36	1 21	<i>Cornwall</i> , highest “	4 08	3 63
“ “ lowest “	70	62	“ lowest “	2 99	2 66
<i>Kent</i> , highest “	6 81	6 05	“ (wom.) highest “	1 22	1 08
“ lowest “	3 53	3 14	“ “ lowest “	1 08	96
“ (women) highest “	2 44	2 17	“ (child.) highest “	1 22	1 08
“ “ lowest “	1 63	1 45	“ “ lowest “	81	72
“ (children) highest “	2 17	1 93	<i>Norfolk</i> , highest “	4 89	4 35
“ “ lowest “	81	72	“ lowest “	2 44	2 17
<i>Sussex</i> , highest “	5 45	4 84	“ (wom.) highest “	1 36	1 21
“ lowest “	2 99	2 66	“ “ lowest “	81	72
“ (wom.) highest “	1 63	1 45	“ (child.) highest “	1 36	1 21
“ “ lowest “	1 36	1 21	“ “ lowest “	27	24
“ (child.) highest “	1 66	1 49	<i>Lincoln</i> , highest “	8 17	7 26
“ “ lowest “	54	48	“ lowest “	4 89	4 35

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Agriculture—Con.			Agriculture—Con.		
<i>Lincoln</i> , (wom.) highest wage,	\$1 63	\$1 45	Laborers, without b'd, <i>Scot'l'd</i> :		
“ “ lowest “	81	72	Shepherds, including gains, .	\$5 24	\$4 66
“ (child.) highest “	2 17	1 93	Stewards, “ “ .	4 92	4 37
“ “ lowest “	81	72	Hinds, “ “ .	4 49	3 99
Laborers, without b'd, <i>Wales</i> :			Bondagers, (wom.) with b'd, {	1 46	1 30
“ UNION ” WAGES.			food and washing, }	1 89	1 68
<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> , highest wage,	4 89	4 35	Foresters, without b'd, <i>Scot'd</i> :		
“ “ lowest “	3 26	2 90	“ overseers, “	5 72	5 08
“ “ (wom.) h. “	1 63	1 45	“ bands, “	4 08	3 63
“ “ “ l. “	1 08	96	Laborers, with board, <i>Fr'ce</i> :		
“ “ children's “	81	72	Men, highest wage, “	2 96	2 63
<i>Corobridge</i> , highest “	5 72	5 08	“ medium “ “	1 69	1 50
“ lowest “	3 53	3 14	“ lowest “ “	63	56
“ women's “	1 63	1 45	Women's “ “	63	56
“ (child.) highest “	1 90	1 69	Laborers, with board, <i>Ger.</i> :		
“ “ lowest “	81	72	Women, highest wage, “	75	67
<i>Llandilsfawc</i> , highest “	6 53	5 80	“ lowest “ “	54	48
“ lowest “	2 72	2 42	Laborers, with board, <i>Pruss.</i> :		
“ (wom.) highest “	1 63	1 45	Men's wages, . . “	2 85	2 53
“ “ lowest “	1 08	96	Women, highest wage, “	93	83
“ (child.) highest “	1 08	96	“ lowest “ “	56	50
“ “ lowest “	81	72	Laborers, with board, <i>Den.</i> :		
<i>Conway</i> , (wom.) highest “	1 63	1 45	Men, highest wage, “	1 43	1 27
“ children's “	27	24	“ lowest “ “	1 03	92
Laborers, without b'd, <i>Irel'd</i> :			Laborers, with board, <i>Russia</i> :		
Men, highest wage, “	4 91	4 36	Men, in summer, . “	5 19	4 61
“ medium “ “	2 49	2 22	“ in winter, . “	3 12	2 77
“ lowest “ “	1 15	1 02	Laborers, with board, <i>Swit'd</i> :		
“ (harvest) h. wage, “	5 74	5 10	(Hired only by the year.)		
“ “ m. “ “	4 93	4 38	Men, . . highest wage,	3 47	3 08
“ “ l. “ “	3 38	3 00	“ . . lowest “	2 60	2 31
Women h. “ “	2 45	2 18	Women, . highest “	1 29	1 15
“ l. “ “	1 90	1 69	“ . . lowest “	1 08	96

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Agriculture—Con.			Blacksmiths—Con.		
Laborers, with board, <i>Italy</i> :			Blacksmiths, 1. wage, <i>Italy</i> ,	\$2 70	\$2 40
Men, . . . highest wage,	\$3 89	\$3 46	“ highest “ <i>Swit'd</i> ,	8 10	7 20
“ . . . lowest “	2 34	2 08	“ lowest “ “	6 75	6 00
Women's wages, . . .	1 17	1 04	“ “ <i>Aus.</i>	8 10	7 20
Laborers, with board, <i>Tunis</i> , Continent of <i>Africa</i> :			“ “ <i>Den.</i>	5 74	5 10
Men, . . . highest wage,	2 34	2 08	“ “ <i>Russ.</i>	10 80	9 60
“ . . . lowest “	1 95	1 73	“ “ <i>Tunis</i> ,	4 05	3 60
Women's wages, . . .	1 29	1 15	NOT ADMITTING OF COM- PARISON.		
Blacksmiths.			Horse-shoers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	19 00	16 89
Blacksmiths, in city, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 50	\$16 44	“ 2d “ “	17 00	15 11
“ in country, “	15 00	13 33	Fitters, 1st “ “	30 00	26 66
“ highest wage, <i>Eng.</i>	7 90	7 02	“ 2d “ “	22 00	19 55
“ “ “ “	6 81	6 05	Helpers, . . . “	11 00	9 77
“ lowest “ “	5 45	4 84	Machine blacksmiths,— “		
“ highest “ <i>Irel'd</i> ,	8 98	7 99	First grade, . . .	30 00	26 66
“ high “ “	8 44	7 50	Second “ . . .	24 00	21 33
“ lowest “ “	5 72	5 08	Third “ . . .	22 50	19 98
“ highest “ <i>Scott'd</i> ,	7 62	6 78	Fourth “ . . .	21 00	18 66
“ lowest “ “	6 81	6 05	Breweries.		
“ highest “ <i>Germ.</i>	6 75	6 00	Washhouse, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$12 50	\$11 11
“ medium “ “	4 97	4 42	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 62	4 11
“ lowest “ “	3 94	3 50	“ boys, . “	1 63	1 45
“ highest “ <i>Pruss.</i>	7 29	6 48	Mash floor, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 00	11 55
“ medium “ “	5 07	4 50	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 76	4 23
“ lowest “ “	3 94	3 50	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ highest “ <i>Fr'ce</i> ,	6 01	5 34	Teamsters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ medium “ “	5 27	4 68	Dray and Van Men, . <i>Eng.</i>	6 26	5 56
“ lowest “ “	2 70	2 40	Coopers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ <i>Marseilles</i> , “	10 80	9 60	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 98	7 98
“ “ “	8 10	7 20	Engine Drivers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 50	13 78
“ highest wage, <i>Italy</i> ,	5 40	4 80	“ “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 35	6 53
“ medium “ “	3 85	3 42	Watchmen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 67	12 15
			“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 89	7 01

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Breweries—Con.			Bookbinding—Con.		
Carpenters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00	Forwarders, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 2d “ . . .	16 00	14 22
Painters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 3d “ . . .	15 00	13 33
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 2d class, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	7 74
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Stampers, 1st class, . <i>Mass.</i>		
Kettle-room, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67	“ 1st grade, . . .	22 00	19 55
Malt-house, . . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . . .	20 00	17 77
Foreman, . . . “	25 00	22 22	“ 1st class, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 71	7 74
Stores, men, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 10	4 53	“ 2d “ . <i>Mass.</i>	16 00	14 22
“ boys, . . . “	1 22	1 08	“ 2d “ . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
Stagemen, . . . “	5 72	5 08	Folders, females, . . <i>Mass.</i>		
Hoproom, men, . . . “	5 16	4 59	“ 1st grade, . . .	9 00	8 00
Stablemen, . . . “	5 45	4 84	“ 2d “ . . .	7 00	6 22
Coppersmiths, . . . “	11 43	10 16	“ 3d “ . . .	6 00	5 33
Millwrights, . . . “	11 43	10 16	“ 4th “ . . .	5 00	4 44
Blacksmiths, . . . “	10 89	9 68	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 81	3 39
Harness-makers, . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ 2d “ . . .	3 24	2 88
Wheelwrights, . . . “	8 71	7 74	“ 3d “ . . .	2 72	2 42
Laborers, general, . . . “	5 45	4 84	“ piece-work, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 80	9 60
Bookbinding.			“ “ . . .	7 20	6 36
Finishers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$26 00	\$23 11	“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . . .	22 00	19 55	“ “ . . .	3 26	2 90
“ 3d “ . . .	20 00	17 77	Sewers, females, . . <i>Mass.</i>		
“ 4th “ . . .	19 00	16 88	“ 1st grade, . . .	9 00	8 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68	“ 2d “ . . .	7 00	6 22
“ 2d “ . . .	9 80	8 71	“ 3d “ . . .	6 00	5 33
Forwarders, 1st class, . <i>Mass.</i>			“ 4th “ . . .	5 00	4 44
“ 1st grade, . . .	24 00	21 33	“ females, . . <i>Eng.</i>		
“ 2d “ . . .	20 00	17 77	“ 1st grade, . . .	3 81	3 39
“ 3d “ . . .	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . . .	3 24	2 88
“ 1st class, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71	“ 3d “ . . .	2 72	2 42
“ 2d “ . <i>Mass.</i>			“ piece-work, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 80	9 60
			“ “ . . .	7 20	6 36

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Bookbinding—Con.			Bakeries—Con.		
Sewers, piece-work, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$4 35	\$3 87	Men, 3d grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	\$4 05	\$3 60
“ “ . “	2 72	2 42	“ 4th “ . . “	3 24	2 88
Collators, females, . <i>Mass.:</i>			“ with board,— . “		
“ 1st grade, . “	9 00	8 00	“ 1st grade, . . “	2 76	2 45
“ 2d “ . “	6 00	5 33	“ 2d “ . . “	2 34	2 08
“ 3d “ . “	5 00	4 44	“ 3d “ . . “	1 13	1 00
“ piece-work, . “	10 80	9 60	Boys, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 66
“ “ . “	7 20	6 36	“ 2d “ . . “	6 00	5 33
“ females, . <i>Eng.:</i>			Girls, “	6 00	5 33
“ piece-work, . “	3 81	3 39	Boys, 1st grade, . . <i>Scot.</i>	1 63	1 45
“ “ . “	2 99	2 66	“ 2d “ . . “	81	72
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Girls, packing, . . “	2 44	2 17
Binders, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23	“ “ . . “	81	72
“ 2d “ . “	8 72	7 75	Bread-baking, . . <i>Mass.:</i>		
“ 3d “ . “	7 35	6 53	Men, 1st grade, . . “	15 00	13 33
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	5 67	5 04	“ 2d “ . . “	14 50	12 88
“ 2d “ . “	5 06	4 50	“ 1st “ . . <i>Scot.</i>	8 71	7 74
“ 3d “ . “	3 85	3 42	“ 2d “ . . “	3 26	2 90
“ 4th “ . “	3 24	2 88	“ see cracker-bak'g, <i>Eng.</i>		
Bakeries.			“ “ “ “ <i>Ger.</i>		
Cracker-baking, . . <i>Mass.</i>			NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
Men, 1st grade, . . “	\$15 00	\$13 33	Boys, bread-baking, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89
“ 2d “ . . “	14 00	12 44	Girls, “ “ . . “	7 10	6 31
“ 3d “ . . “	13 00	11 55	Boots and Shoes.		
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 72	7 75	Cutters, upper, . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
“ 2d “ . . “	7 63	6 78	“ with dies, . . “	14 00	12 44
“ 3d “ . . “	6 54	5 81	“ sole leather, . . “	18 00	16 00
“ 1st “ . . <i>Scot.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29
“ 2d “ . . “	7 27	6 54	“ 2d “ . . “	6 54	5 81
“ 3d “ . . “	1 90	1 69	“ 3d “ . . “	4 91	4 36
“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	6 75	6 00	Fitters, stock, . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 00	14 22
“ 2d “ . . “	4 73	4 20	“ females, . . <i>Eng.:</i>		

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Boots & Shoes—Con.			Boots & Shoes—Con.		
Fitters, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$7 08	\$6 29	Shoemakers, 4th grade, <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 60	\$3 20
“ 2d “ . “	4 91	4 36	“ 5th “ . “	2 43	2 16
“ 3d “ . “	3 26	2 90	“ 1st “ . <i>Pruss.</i>	4 28	3 80
Bottomers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . “	3 38	3 00
Finishers, . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 1st “ . <i>Fr^{ce}.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 2d “ . “	5 72	5 08	“ 3d “ . “	4 92	4 38
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 08	6 20	“ 4th “ . “	4 05	3 60
Machine hands, . . <i>Mass.</i>			“ 1st “ . <i>Italy,</i>	3 38	3 00
Females, . . . “	10 00	8 89	“ 2d “ . “	3 18	2 83
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 72	2 42	“ 3d “ . “	2 63	2 34
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	3 81	3 39	women, . “	1 92	1 71
“ 2d “ . “	3 24	2 88	men, . <i>Sicily,</i>	6 41	5 70
“ 3d “ . “	2 18	1 94	“ 1st grade, <i>Den.</i>	10 13	9 00
Last-makers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 78	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 2d “ . “	18 00	16 00	“ . . <i>Aus.</i>	6 75	6 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ <i>Switzerland,</i>	5 06	4 50
“ 2d “ . “	5 45	4 84	“ . <i>Russia,</i>	10 80	9 60
Shoemakers, 1st “ . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	2 50	2 22
“ 2d “ . “	15 00	13 33			
<i>Repairing:</i>			NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 1st grade, “	15 00	13 33	Lasters, <i>Mass.</i>	16 00	14 22
“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67	McKay machine-men, . “	25 00	22 22
“ 3d “ . “	11 00	9 78	Beating-out machines, . “	19 00	16 89
“ 4th “ . “	9 00	8 00	Trimmers, “	20 00	17 78
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	Setting edges, . . . “	20 00	17 78
“ 2d “ . “	8 57	7 62	Heelers, “	20 00	17 78
“ 3d “ . “	6 94	6 17	Last-makers, 3d grade, “	16 00	14 22
“ 4th “ . “	6 27	5 57	Riveters, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47
“ 5th “ . “	4 91	4 36	“ 2d “ “	8 17	7 26
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	6 75	6 00	“ 3d “ “	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . “	6 08	5 40	“ 4th “ “	3 26	2 90
“ 3d “ . “	4 79	4 26	Overlookers, 1st grade, “	10 89	9 68

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Boots & Shoes—Con.			Brick-making—Con.		
Overlookers, 2d grade, <i>Eng.</i>	\$8 17	\$7 26	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
Riveters, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	<i>With Board added, in Mass.:</i>		
Shoemakers, . . . <i>Ger.:</i>			Overseers, . . . “	\$15 00	\$13 33
1st grade, with board, “	2 43	2 16	Blacksmiths, . . . “	14 50	12 89
2d “ “ “ “	1 62	1 44	Laborers, 1st grade, . . . “	13 50	12 00
3d “ “ “ “	1 22	1 08	“ 2d “ . . . “	8 65	7 69
4th “ “ “ “	92	82	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 07	7 17
Brick-making.			“ 4th “ . . . “	7 61	6 76
<i>With Board added, in Mass.:</i>			Burners, 1st grade, . . . “	34 61	30 76
Moulders, 1st grade, . . . “	\$20 77	\$18 46	“ 2d “ . . . “	30 00	26 67
“ 2d “ . . . “	9 23	8 24	“ 3d “ . . . “	16 15	14 36
“ 3d “ . . . “	8 30	7 38	“ 4th “ . . . “	15 00	13 33
“ (no board), . <i>Eng.</i>	5 94	5 28	Pressers, “	11 30	10 04
Sorters, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	Face-brick men, . . . “	11 30	10 04
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 30	7 38	Teamsters, 1st grade, . . . “	10 36	9 21
“ (no board), . <i>Eng.</i>	6 75	6 00	“ 2d “ . . . “	7 16	6 36
Loaders, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	Hostlers, 1st grade, . . . “	10 36	9 21
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 30	7 38	“ 2d “ . . . “	7 16	6 36
“ (no board), . <i>Eng.</i>	6 75	6 00	Cooks, “	8 07	7 17
Barrowmen, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67	Boys, 1st grade, “	7 61	6 76
“ 2d “ . . . “	9 00	8 00	“ 2d “ “	5 77	5 13
“ 3d “ . . . “	8 76	7 79	Box-making.		
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 67	5 04	FANCY AND PAPER BOXES.		
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 86	4 32	Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
Carpenters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . . . “	13 85	12 31	“ 3d “ “	12 00	10 67
“ (no board), <i>Eng.</i>	6 48	5 76	“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
Engineers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	22 50	20 00	“ 2d “ “	4 91	4 36
“ 2d “ . . . “	19 23	17 09	“ 3d “ “	3 26	2 90
“ 3d “ . . . “	12 00	10 67	“ <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ (no board), <i>Eng.</i>	9 72	8 64	Boys, <i>Mass.</i>	5 37	4 77

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Box-making—Con.			Brush-making—Con.		
Boys, <i>Eng.</i>	\$2 18	\$1 94	Drawers, fem., 2d grade, <i>Mass.</i>	\$6 00	\$5 33
Women & girls, 1st g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67	“ “ 3d “ “	5 00	4 44
“ “ 2d “ “	6 00	5 33	“ “ 4th “ “	4 00	3 56
“ “ 3d “ “	5 00	4 44	Nailers, 1st grade, . “	18 00	16 00
“ <i>Ger.</i>	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . “	17 00	15 11
Brush-making.			Painters, “	20 00	17 78
Pan hands, females, . <i>Mass.:</i>			Girls, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	1 90	1 69
“ 1st grade, . “	\$8 00	\$7 11	“ 2d “ . . “	1 09	97
“ 2d “ . “	7 00	6 22	Apprentices, . . . “	2 45	2 18
“ 3d “ . “	6 00	5 33	Women, 1st grade, . “	4 91	4 36
“ <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ 2d “ . “	2 45	2 18
Borers, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	19 00	16 89	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing.		
“ 2d “ . . “	18 00	16 00	BLEACHING, SINGEING, &C.		
“ 3d “ . . “	15 00	13 33	Overseer, <i>Mass.</i>	\$13 00	\$16 00
“ 4th “ . . “	14 00	12 44	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47
“ <i>Eng.</i>	8 16	7 26	“ 2d “ . . “	8 17	7 26
Combers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	Laborers, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
“ 2d “ . . “	16 00	14 22	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08
“ 3d “ . . “	15 00	13 33	“ 2d “ . . “	4 35	3 87
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	Boys and girls (13 to 18), <i>Mass.</i>	3 72	3 31
“ 2d “ . . “	6 81	6 05	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	2 17	1 93
Paint-brush makers, . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 78	“ 2d “ “	1 50	1 33
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89	COLOR-MIXING.		
“ 2d “ . . “	10 89	9 68	Overseer, <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67
Finishers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 78	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	16 34	14 52
“ 2d “ . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . . “	12 25	10 89
“ <i>Eng.</i>	7 63	6 78	“ 3d “ . . “	10 89	9 68
Boys, <i>Mass.</i>	5 00	4 44	Men, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
“ <i>Eng.</i>	1 22	1 08	“ <i>Eng.</i>	4 89	4 35
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Boys (13 to 18), . . <i>Mass.</i>	3 72	3 31
Drawers, females, . <i>Mass.:</i>			“ 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 80	3 38
“ 1st grade, . “	7 00	6 22	“ 2d “ . . “	2 72	2 42

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing—Con.			Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing—Con.		
MACHINE PRINTING.			Dyers, 3d grade, . . . <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 44	\$3 06
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$36 00	\$32 00	“ 4th “ . . . “	3 24	2 88
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	14 97	13 31	FINISHING, MAKING-UP AND PACKING.		
Printers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	Men, “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . . . “	12 79	11 37	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08
“ 3d “ . . . “	8 16	7 26	“ 2d “ . . . “	4 89	4 35
Back-tenters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 98	7 09	Women, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 50	4 00
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 35	3 87	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 53	3 14
Boys (13 to 18), . . . <i>Mass.</i>	3 72	3 31	“ 2d “ . . . “	2 31	2 05
“ “ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	2 17	1 93	Boys and girls, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	3 72	3 31
“ “ 2d “ “	1 36	1 21	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	2 44	2 17
DYEING AND STEAMING.			“ 2d “ . . . “	1 36	1 21
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67	REPAIRS.		
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 16	7 26	Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	23 50	25 33
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 45	4 84	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10
Men, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	Machinists, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
“ <i>Eng.</i>	4 35	3 87	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 70	7 74
Boys and girls (13 to 18), <i>Mass.</i>	3 72	3 31	“ 2d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26
“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	4 89	4 35	Carpenters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ “	2 17	1 93	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 70	7 74
DYEING, SOAPING, CLEANING.			“ 2d “ . . . “	5 16	4 59
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67	Engine tenders, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	16 25	14 52	“ “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . . . “	9 53	8 47	Watchmen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
Dyers, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08	Carters, <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 45	4 84	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 3d “ . . . “	4 62	4 11	“ 2d “ . . . “	4 89	4 35
“ 4th “ . . . “	4 35	3 87	Clerks (in office), . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 73	4 20	“ “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 07	8 95
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 05	3 60	“ “ . . . “	8 17	7 26

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing—Con.			Building Trades—Con.		
Designers, <i>Mass.</i>	\$30 00	\$26 67	Masons, 1st grade, . . . <i>Italy,</i>	\$3 21	\$2 85
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	16 34	14 52	“ 2d “ . . . “	2 63	2 34
“ 2d “ . . . “	10 89	9 68	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Switz.</i>	6 75	6 00
Engravers, <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	5 40	4 80
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	“ <i>Russ.</i>	10 80	9 60
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ <i>Aus.</i>	6 75	6 00
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ <i>Den.</i>	5 40	4 80
Women (above 18), . . <i>Eng.</i>	2 58	2 29	“ . . . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	4 05	3 60
“ “ . . . “	2 44	2 17	BRICKLAYERS.		
Building Trades.			Bricklayers, <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33
MASONS.			“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 17	9 04
Masons, <i>Mass.</i>	\$24 00	\$21 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 80	8 71
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 17	9 04	“ 3d “ . . . “	9 26	8 23
“ 2d “ . . . “	9 53	8 47	“ 4th “ . . . “	8 17	7 26
“ 3d “ . . . “	8 85	7 87	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Irel'd,</i>	8 99	7 99
“ 4th “ . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ 2d “ . . . “	5 72	5 08
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	9 53	8 47	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	5 94	5 28
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 58	7 63	“ 2d “ . . . “	4 11	3 65
“ 3d “ . . . “	7 90	7 02	“ 3d “ . . . “	3 71	3 30
“ <i>Irel'd,</i>	7 63	6 78	“ (contract), <i>Pruss.</i>	11 25	10 00
“ (stone), . . . <i>Ger.</i>	13 84	12 30	“ “ . . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 1st grade, . . . “	9 42	8 37	“ 1st grade, . . . “	8 91	7 92
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 10	7 20	“ 2d “ . . . “	7 29	6 48
“ 3d “ . . . “	7 02	6 24	“ 3d “ . . . “	6 19	5 50
“ 4th “ . . . “	5 64	5 01	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Switz.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 5th “ . . . “	4 86	4 32	“ 2d “ . . . “	6 75	6 00
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Pruss.</i>	4 50	4 00	“ 3d “ . . . “	6 08	5 40
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 10	3 64	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	6 75	6 00
“ 3d “ . . . “	3 69	3 28	“ 2d “ . . . “	5 40	4 80
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	7 43	6 60	“ 3d “ . . . “	3 38	3 00
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 91	5 25	“ <i>Russ.</i>	10 80	9 60
“ 3d “ . . . “	5 13	4 56	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Italy,</i>	6 08	5 40
			“ 2d “ . . . “	2 70	2 40

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1892.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1892.	Standard Gold.
Building Trades.—Con.			Building Trades.—Con.		
Bricklayers, <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	\$4 05	\$3 60	Plasterers, . . . <i>Aus.</i>	\$6 75	\$6 00
PLASTERERS.			“ . . . <i>Den.</i>	5 40	4 80
Plasterers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ . . . <i>Rus.</i>	10 80	9 60
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	10 17	9 04	“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	3 38	3 00
“ 2d “ . “	8 62	7 66	LABORERS.		
“ 3d “ . “	7 08	6 29	Laborers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44
“ 4th “ . “	6 27	5 57	“ 2d “ . “	13 50	12 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	6 67	5 93
“ 2d “ . “	7 21	6 41	“ 2d “ . “	6 02	5 35
“ 3d “ . “	6 81	6 05	“ 3d “ . “	5 42	4 82
“ 4th “ . “	6 54	5 81	“ 4th “ . “	4 77	4 24
“ 1st “ . <i>Ire'd,</i>	9 80	8 71	“ 5th “ . “	4 08	3 63
“ 2d “ . “	7 63	6 78	“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	5 49	4 88
“ 3d “ . “	6 54	5 81	“ 2d “ . “	4 62	4 11
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	9 72	8 64	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	3 42	3 04
“ 2d “ . “	8 91	7 92	“ 2d “ . “	3 24	2 88
“ 3d “ . “	7 29	6 48	Hodmen, 1st “ . “	8 10	7 20
“ 4th “ . “	6 48	5 76	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 5th “ . “	5 04	4 48	“ 3d “ . “	4 39	3 90
“ 6th “ . “	3 71	3 30	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	6 48	5 76
“ 1st “ . <i>Pruss.</i>	17 01	15 12	Laborers, 1st “ . <i>Ire'd,</i>	4 91	4 36
“ 2d “ . “	12 15	10 80	“ 2d “ . “	3 24	2 88
“ 3d “ . “	11 25	10 00	“ 3d “ . “	2 45	2 18
“ 4th “ . “	9 00	8 00	“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	2 84	2 52
“ 5th “ . “	6 19	5 50	“ 2d “ . “	1 35	1 20
“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	9 45	8 40	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00	“ . . . <i>Den.</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 3d “ . “	6 21	5 52	“ . . . <i>Italy,</i>	2 03	1 80
“ 4th “ . “	4 05	3 60	“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	2 70	2 40
“ 1st “ . <i>Switz.</i>	8 10	7 20	CARPENTERS.		
“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00	Carpenters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Italy,</i>	6 08	5 40	“ 2d “ . “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . “	3 85	3 42	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 17	9 04

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Building Trades.—Con.			Building Trades.—Con.		
Carpenters, 2d grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$9 45	\$8 40	Carpenters, 1st grade, . <i>Italy,</i>	\$6 75	\$6 00
“ 3d “ . “	8 53	7 58	“ 2d “ . “	3 30	2 93
“ 4th “ . “	7 39	6 57	“ 3d “ . “	2 63	2 34
“ 5th “ . “	7 08	6 29	“ . . <i>Rus.</i>	10 80	9 60
“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	7 63	6 78	“ . . <i>Aus.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 2d “ . “	6 94	6 17	“ . . <i>Den.</i>	5 40	4 80
“ 3d “ . “	6 54	5 81	“ <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 1st “ . <i>Ire'd,</i>	8 99	7 99	PLUMBERS.		
“ 2d “ . “	7 08	6 29	Plumbers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 00	14 22
“ 3d “ . “	4 91	4 36	“ boys, . . “	7 00	6 22
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	9 25	8 22	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 79	8 71
“ 2d “ . “	8 51	7 56	“ 2d “ . “	8 99	7 99
“ 3d “ . “	7 13	6 34	“ 3d “ . “	8 17	7 26
“ 4th “ . “	6 08	5 40	“ 4th “ . “	7 44	6 61
“ 5th “ . “	5 10	4 53	“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 6th “ . “	4 15	3 69	“ 2d “ . “	7 63	6 78
“ (contract), <i>Prus.</i>	11 25	10 00	“ boys, . . “	82	73
“ “ “	9 00	8 00	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ 1st grade, . “	7 29	6 48	SLATERS.		
“ 2d “ . “	6 19	5 50	Slaters, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 3d “ . “	4 50	4 00	“ 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 4th “ . “	4 10	3 64	“ 2d “ . . . “	7 62	6 77
“ 5th “ . “	3 69	3 28	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	13 50	12 00	“ 2d “ . . . “	6 75	6 00
“ 2d “ . “	9 45	8 40	PAINTERS.		
“ 3d “ . “	8 10	7 20	Painters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	17 00	15 11
“ 4th “ . “	6 75	6 00	“ 2d “ . . . “	16 50	14 66
“ 5th “ . “	5 13	4 56	“ 3d “ . . . “	13 50	12 00
“ 6th “ . “	4 05	3 60	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 79	8 71
“ 1st “ . <i>Switz.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 41	8 36
“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 63	7 67
“ 3d “ . “	5 74	5 10	“ 4th “ . . . “	7 63	6 78
“ 4th “ . “	5 40	4 80	“ 5th “ . . . “	6 27	5 57

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Building Trades.—Con.			Building Trades.—Con.		
Painters, 1st grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	\$7 50	\$6 67	Glaziers, 2d grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	\$4 73	\$4 20
“ 2d “ . “	6 94	6 17	“ 3d “ . “	4 05	3 60
“ 1st “ . <i>Ire'd.</i>	10 62	9 44	GAS-FITTERS.		
“ 2d “ . “	7 35	6 53	Gas-Fitters, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	27 00	24 00
“ 3d “ . “	6 81	6 05	“ 2d “ . “	21 00	18 66
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	12 15	10 80	“ 3d “ . “	18 00	16 00
“ 2d “ . “	10 60	9 42	“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05
“ 3d “ . “	9 45	8 40	“ 2d “ . “	6 54	5 81
“ 4th “ . “	7 29	6 48	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 5th “ . “	6 08	5 40	“ 2d “ . “	4 86	4 32
“ 6th “ . “	4 73	4 20	PAPER-HANGERS.		
“ 7th “ . “	3 71	3 30	Paper-H'gers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	23 08	20 52
“ (contract), . <i>Prus.</i>	11 25	10 00	“ 2d “ “	15 38	13 67
“ “ . “	9 00	8 00	“ 3d “ “	11 54	10 26
“ 1st grade, . “	6 19	5 50	“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 2d “ . “	5 67	5 04	“ 2d “ “	5 54	4 92
“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce.</i>	6 75	6 00	“ 3d “ “	4 05	3 60
“ 2d “ . “	6 08	5 40	“ 4th “ “	3 24	2 88
“ 3d “ . “	5 06	4 50	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 4th “ . “	3 85	3 42	ROOFERS.		
“ 1st “ . <i>Italy,</i>	6 75	6 00	Tin and Metallic, . <i>Mass.</i>	19 50	17 33
“ 2d “ . “	3 95	3 51	Composition, . “	15 00	13 33
“ 3d “ . “	2 63	2 34	Boilers and Agricultural Machines.		
“ 1st “ . <i>Switz.</i>	6 75	6 00	Boiler-men, . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$14 44	\$12 83
“ 2d “ . “	5 40	4 80	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89
“ . . <i>Aus.</i>	10 13	9 00	“ 2d “ . “	10 35	9 20
“ . . <i>Rus.</i>	10 80	9 60	“ 3d “ . “	9 80	8 71
“ . . <i>Den.</i>	5 40	4 80	“ 4th “ . “	8 99	7 99
“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	5 06	4 50	“ 5th “ . “	7 56	6 72
GLAZIERS.			“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	9 26	8 23
Glaziers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 66	“ 2d “ . “	8 44	7 50
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 44	6 61	“ 3d “ . “	5 72	5 08
“ 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	6 75	6 00			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Boilers, &c.—Con.			Boilers, &c.—Con.		
Boiler-men, 1st grade, . <i>Prus.</i>	\$11 34	\$10 08	Machinists, 4th grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$13 50	\$12 00
“ 2d “ . “	8 10	7 20	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 80	9 60
Blacksmiths, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . “	7 35	6 53
“ 2d “ “	14 40	12 80	“ 1st “ . <i>Irel'd.</i>	12 25	10 89
“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	11 43	10 16	“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26
“ 2d “ “	8 44	7 50	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	6 75	6 00
“ 3d “ “	7 18	6 38	“ 2d “ . “	4 95	4 40
“ 4th “ “	6 53	5 80	“ 3d “ . “	3 71	3 30
“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	7 62	6 77	“ 1st “ . <i>Prus.</i>	12 15	10 80
“ 2d “ “	5 99	5 32	“ 2d “ . “	8 90	7 92
“ <i>Prus.</i>	12 15	10 80	“ 3d “ . “	7 29	6 48
“ <i>Aus.</i>	84	75	“ 4th “ . “	6 48	5 76
Strikers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 30	“ 5th “ . “	4 86	4 32
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84	“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	6 75	6 00
Engineer and Fireman, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	7 98	“ 2d “ . “	6 01	5 34
1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	12 47	11 08	“ 3d “ . “	3 74	3 32
2d “ . “	10 38	9 23	“ 4th “ . “	2 57	2 28
3d “ . “	8 30	7 38	“ 1st “ . <i>Switz.</i>	10 13	9 00
4th “ . “	7 27	6 46	“ 2d “ . “	7 09	6 30
5th “ . “	6 23	5 54	“ 3d “ . “	5 40	4 80
Engineer and Fireman, <i>Prus.</i>	16 20	14 40	“ 4th “ . “	4 05	3 60
Lathe hands, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 64	“ 1st “ <i>Sicily, It.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 2d “ “	10 50	9 30	“ 2d “ “	4 05	3 60
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 71	7 74	“ . <i>Aus.</i>	3 12	2 77
“ 1st grade, <i>Prus.</i>	7 29	6 48	“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	5 06	4 50
“ 2d “ “	6 48	5 76	“ 1st grade, . <i>Russ.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	7 20	6 40	“ 2d “ . “	11 81	10 50
“ 2d “ “	3 60	3 20	Iron-moulders, . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 40	12 80
Apprentices, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 50	4 02	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	9 79	8 70
“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	2 43	2 16	“ 2d “ “	8 71	7 74
Machinists, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 66	“ 3d “ “	7 62	6 77
“ 2d “ . “	19 50	17 33	“ 4th “ “	7 08	6 29
“ 3d “ . “	18 00	16 00	“ (contract,) <i>Ger.</i>	7 20	6 40

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Boilers, &c.—Con.			Boilers, &c.—Con.		
Iron-m'lders, 1st grade, <i>Ger.</i>	\$6 75	\$6 00	Laborers, 2d grade, . <i>Prus.</i>	\$3 95	\$3 51
“ 2d “ “	4 73	4 20	“ 3d “ . “	3 26	2 90
“ 3d “ “	3 60	3 20	“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	4 35	3 87
“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	9 72	8 64	“ 2d “ . “	4 08	3 63
“ . . . <i>Aus.</i>	1 07	95	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32
Painters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67	Planers, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32	Hammer-men, 1st grade, “	4 89	4 35
“ 2d “ . “	4 89	4 35	“ 2d “ “	3 81	3 39
Pattern-makers, 1st g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	4 62	4 11
“ 2d “ “	13 50	12 00	“ . . . <i>Aus.</i>	1 03	93
“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	10 07	8 95	Riveters, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23
“ 2d “ “	9 53	8 47	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	10 53	9 36
“ 3d “ “	7 62	6 77	Moulders, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23
“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	8 17	7 26	Clock-making.		
“ 2d “ “	7 08	6 29	Clock-makers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	\$20 00	\$18 67
“ 1st “ <i>Prus.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ 2d “ . “	10 00	8 89
“ 2d “ “	4 86	4 32	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26
Agric.-mach. Overseers, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 3d “ . “	7 62	6 77
Mining-mach. Workmen, “	18 00	16 00	“ 4th “ . “	6 81	6 05
Chippers, . . . “	9 00	7 98	Chemical Works.		
Filers, . . . “	9 00	7 98	Sulphuric-acid makers, <i>Mass.</i>	\$12 00	\$10 67
Engine-fitters, 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68	“ “ “ <i>Eng.</i>	7 35	6 53
“ 2d “ “	9 26	8 23	Reverberatory furnace, <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 3d “ “	8 71	7 74	“ “ <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29
“ 4th “ “	6 81	6 05	Laborers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	11 00	9 78
“ 5th “ “	6 53	5 80	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	4 89	4 35
“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53	“ 2d “ . “	4 08	3 63
“ 2d “ “	6 53	5 80	Bricklayers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33
“ 1st “ <i>Prus.</i>	7 29	6 48	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29
“ 2d “ “	6 48	5 76	“ 2d “ . “	6 66	5 92
Laborers, 1st “ “	4 91	4 36	Joiners, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33
			“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 48	6 65

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Chemical Works.—Con.			Cabinet-making, &c.—Con.		
Joiners, 2d grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$6 81	\$6 05	Cabinet-m'kers, 2d grade, <i>Eng.</i>	\$9 25	\$8 22
Furnace-men, . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67	“ 3d “ “	8 44	7 50
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05	“ 4th “ “	5 45	4 84
Engineers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	12 50	11 11	“ 1st “ <i>Irel'd,</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ “	7 08	6 29
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 3d “ “	6 54	5 81
Plumbers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	5 67	5 04
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 66	5 92	“ 2d “ “	4 86	4 32
Masons, . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 3d “ “	4 05	3 60
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ 4th “ “	3 24	2 88
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 1st “ <i>Prus.</i>	12 15	10 80
Workmen, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 71	7 74	“ 2d “ “	9 72	8 64
“ 2d “ . “	7 48	6 65	“ 3d “ “	5 67	5 04
“ . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 11	2 76	“ 4th “ “	4 05	3 60
“ . . <i>Aus.</i>	3 24	2 88	“ 1st “ <i>Aus.</i>	13 50	12 00
Chloride lime makers, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 2d “ “	6 75	6 00
Millwrights, . . “	7 08	6 29	“ 1st “ <i>Fr'ce.</i>	6 75	6 00
Cartmen, . . “	5 23	4 65	“ 2d “ “	5 40	4 80
Reelmen, . . “	6 81	6 05	“ 3d “ “	2 70	2 40
Coopers, . . “	6 67	5 93	“ 1st “ <i>Switz.</i>	6 75	6 00
Sawyers, . . “	5 99	5 32	“ 2d “ “	5 74	5 10
Brick-makers, . . “	5 45	4 84	“ 3d “ “	5 40	4 80
Boiler-makers, . . “	6 81	6 05	“ 1st “ <i>Italy,</i>	6 08	5 40
Blacksmiths, . . “	5 99	5 32	“ 2d “ “	3 38	3 00
Founders (moulders), . “	8 01	7 13	“ 1st “ <i>Russ.</i>	8 78	7 80
Cabinet-Making and Upholstery.			“ 2d “ “	8 44	7 50
Cabinet-m'kers, 1st g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	\$19 50	\$17 33	“ . . <i>Den.</i>	5 74	5 10
“ 2d “ “	18 00	16 00	Upholsterers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 60
“ 3d “ “	16 00	14 22	“ 2d “ “	15 00	13 33
“ 4th “ “	15 00	13 33	“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10
“ 5th “ “	14 00	12 44	“ 2d “ “	9 26	8 23
“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89	“ 3d “ “	8 17	7 26
			“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cabinet-making, &c.—Con.			Cabinet-making, &c.—Con.		
Upholsterers, 2d grade, <i>Ger.</i>	\$5 40	\$4 80	Chair-mak'rs, 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	\$13 61	\$12 10
French polishers or finishers :			“ 2d “ “	8 17	7 26
1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
2d “ . “	13 80	12 27	Millmen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44
3d “ . “	13 00	11 56	Joiners, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 34	9 19
4th “ . “	12 00	10 67	Coach, Carriage and Wagon Building.		
5th “ . “	11 00	9 78	Body-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$22 00	\$19 55
1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
2d “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ 2d “ “	7 63	6 78
3d “ . “	7 62	6 77	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	6 18	5 49
Painters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 50	12 89	Carriage-mak'rs, 1st gr., <i>Mass.</i>	22 00	19 55
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 45	8 40	“ “ 2d grade, “	19 00	16 88
Gilders, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	19 50	17 33	“ “ 3d “ “	18 00	16 00
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	“ “ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71
“ 2d “ . “	8 71	7 74	“ “ 2d “ “	8 17	7 26
“ 3d “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ “ 3d “ “	7 63	6 78
Upholstery-sewers, females :			“ “ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67	“ “ 2d “ “	4 05	3 60
2d “ . “	7 00	6 22	Painters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67
3d “ . “	6 00	5 33	“ 2d “ . “	18 00	16 00
1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 80	3 38	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23
2d “ . “	3 26	3 90	“ 2d “ . “	7 63	6 78
Carvers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	19 00	16 89	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ 2d “ . “	18 00	16 00	Blacksmiths, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67
“ 3d “ . “	17 00	15 11	“ 2d “ “	18 00	16 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	“ 3d “ “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
Decorators, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	25 00	22 22	“ 2d “ “	8 17	7 26
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 34	9 19	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 42	3 93
Turners, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	17 00	15 11	Helpers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 35	3 87
“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26	Trimmers, first grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	22 00	19 55
Chair-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 00	11 56			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Coach, &c.—Con.			Coach, &c.—Con.		
Trimmers, 2d grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$20 00	\$17 78	Piecemens, 2d grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$6 54	\$5 81
“ 3d “ . “	18 00	16 00	Women, 1st “ . “	2 72	2 42
“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	7 29	6 48	“ 2d “ . “	2 18	1 94
Wheelwrights, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	Clothing.		
“ 2d “ “	21 00	18 66	Overseers, high grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$40 00	\$35 56
“ 3d “ “	15 00	13 33	“ low “ . “	15 00	13 33
“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	11 44	10 17
“ 2d “ “	7 63	6 78	Cutters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	25 00	22 22
“ 3d “ “	7 08	6 29	“ 2d “ . “	22 00	19 56
“ 1st “ <i>Ire^d</i>	7 63	6 78	“ 3d “ . “	20 00	17 78
“ 2d “ “	7 08	6 29	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 35	9 20
“ 3d “ “	6 54	5 81	“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26
“ 4th “ “	4 91	4 36	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	6 41	5 70
“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	5 54	4 92	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	12 47	11 08
“ 2d “ “	5 06	4 50	Pressers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	26 00	23 11
“ 3d “ “	4 05	3 60	“ 2d “ . “	20 00	17 78
“ 1st “ <i>Prus.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ 3d “ . “	16 00	15 33
“ 2d “ “	6 48	5 76	“ 4th “ . “	9 00	8 00
“ 1st “ <i>Fr^{ce}</i>	6 01	5 34	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 2d “ “	5 57	4 95	“ 2d “ . “	7 44	6 61
“ 3d “ “	2 70	2 40	“ 3d “ . “	4 77	4 24
“ 1st “ <i>Switz.</i>	6 75	6 00	Basters, women: <i>Mass.</i>		
“ 2d “ “	5 40	4 80	“ 1st grade, . “	12 00	10 67
“ 3d “ “	5 06	4 50	“ 2d “ . “	9 00	8 00
“ 1st “ <i>Russ.</i>	7 56	6 72	“ 3d “ . “	8 00	7 11
“ 2d “ “	6 75	6 00	“ 4th “ . “	6 00	5 33
“ . . <i>Aus.</i>	6 75	6 00	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 23	2 90
“ . . <i>Den.</i>	5 74	5 10	“ 2d “ . “	2 59	2 30
“ . . <i>Italy,</i>	4 05	3 60	“ 3d “ . “	1 65	1 47
“ <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	4 05	3 60	Machine-oper., women: <i>Mass.</i>		
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			1st class, 1st grade, . “	17 00	15 11
Piecemens, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ “ 2d “ . “	15 00	13 33
			“ “ 3d “ . “	14 00	12 44

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Clothing.—Con.			Clothing.—Con.		
2d class 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$10 00	\$8 89	Tailors, 4th grade, . <i>Prus.</i>	\$3 38	\$3 00
“ “ 2d “ . “	9 00	8 00	“ 1st “ . <i>Aus.</i>	16 88	15 00
“ “ 3d “ . “	8 00	7 11	“ 2d “ . “	10 13	9 00
Machine-oper., women: <i>Eng.</i> :			“ 1st “ . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	8 10	7 20
1st grade, . . “	3 84	3 41	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
2d “ . . “	3 26	2 90	“ 3d “ . “	6 41	5 70
Sewers or finishers, women:			“ 4th “ . “	3 85	3 42
“ 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 00	6 22	“ 1st “ . <i>Den.</i>	10 13	9 00
“ 2d “ . . “	5 00	4 44	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 3d “ . . “	4 00	3 56	“ 1st “ . <i>Switz.</i>	6 75	6 00
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 33	2 96	“ 2d “ . “	5 40	4 80
Tailors, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	35 00	31 11	“ 3d “ . “	4 05	3 60
“ 2d “ . “	30 00	26 67	“ . <i>Sicily, Italy,</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 3d “ . “	20 00	17 78	“ 1st grade, . “	4 05	3 60
“ 4th “ . “	16 00	14 22	“ 2d “ . “	3 85	3 42
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	10 35	9 20	“ 1st “ . <i>Russ.</i>	10 13	9 00
“ 2d “ . “	9 80	8 71	“ 2d “ . “	8 44	7 50
“ 3d “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 1st “ . <i>Scot.</i>	7 63	6 78	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 2d “ . “	6 54	5 81	Trimmers, women, . <i>Mass.</i> :		
“ 1st “ . <i>Irel'd,</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 1st grade, . “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . “	6 81	6 05	“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67
“ 3d “ . “	6 54	5 81	“ 3d “ . “	11 00	9 78
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	8 91	7 92	Carpet-Making.		
“ 2d “ . “	8 30	7 38	Dyers, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>		
“ 3d “ . “	7 29	6 48	“ 2d “ . . “	\$30 00	\$26 67
“ 4th “ . “	6 22	5 53	“ 3d “ . . “	15 00	13 33
“ 5th “ . “	5 13	4 56	“ 4th “ . . “	12 00	10 67
“ 6th “ . “	3 96	3 52	“ 4th “ . . “	10 50	9 33
“ 7th “ . “	3 51	3 12	“ 5th “ . . “	9 36	8 32
“ 1st “ . <i>Prus.</i>	7 29	6 48	“ 6th “ . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 2d “ . “	5 67	5 04	“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
“ 3d “ . “	4 26	3 79	“ 2d “ . . “	6 40	5 69

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Carpet-Making.—Con.			Carpet-Making.—Con.		
Dyers, 3d grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$4 96	\$4 41	Finishing, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
“ 4th “ . . “	4 42	3 93	“ 2d “ . . “	15 00	13 33
“ 5th “ . . “	3 81	3 39	“ 3d “ . . “	11 76	10 45
“ 1st “ boys, . . “	3 80	3 38	“ 4th “ . . “	10 98	9 76
“ 2d “ “ . . “	2 72	2 42	“ 5th “ . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 3d “ “ . . “	1 63	1 45	“ 6th “ . . “	7 50	6 67
“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	2 16	1 92	“ females, . . “	6 60	5 86
Beamers, females, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67	“ men, . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32
“ males, . . <i>Eng.</i>			“ women, . . “	2 64	2 35
“ 1st grade, . . “	6 81	6 05	“ girls, . . “	1 90	1 69
“ 2d “ . . “	5 99	5 32	“ boys, 1st g'de, “	2 99	2 66
“ 3d “ . . “	5 51	4 90	“ “ 2d “ “	2 59	2 30
“ 4th “ . . “	4 89	4 35	“ “ 3d “ “	1 63	1 45
Machinists, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	30 00	26 67	Card-cleaners, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
“ 2d “ . . “	13 33	11 85	“ men, . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 16	4 59
“ 3d “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ women, . . “	2 44	2 17
“ 4th “ . . “	11 00	9 77	“ boys, . . “	1 90	1 69
“ 5th “ . . “	10 00	8 88	“ girls, . . “	1 22	1 08
“ 6th “ . . “	9 18	8 16	Winders and reelers, females :		
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 71	7 74	“ . . . <i>Mass.</i>	6 30	5 60
“ 2d “ . . “	8 17	7 26	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	2 99	2 66
“ 3d “ . . “	7 08	6 29	“ 2d “ . . “	2 59	2 30
“ 4th “ . . “	4 91	4 36	“ 3d “ . . “	2 13	1 89
Pattern-m'k's, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 4th “ . . “	1 72	1 53
“ 2d “ . . “	21 00	18 67	“ girls, . . “	1 36	1 21
“ 3d “ . . “	13 36	11 87	Power-loom weavers, . <i>Mass.</i> :		
“ 4th “ . . “	11 00	9 77	(females), . . “	8 40	7 46
“ 5th “ . . “	8 68	7 72	(men), 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 63	6 78	“ 2d “ . . “	6 26	5 56
“ boys, . . “	2 72	2 42	“ 3d “ . . “	4 26	3 79
Designers, highest g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	76 92	68 40	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	2 03	1 80
“ lowest “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . . “	1 62	1 44
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05	Carding, fem., . . <i>Mass.</i>	5 25	4 67

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Carpet-Making.—Con.			Carpet-Making.—Con.		
Carding, fem., 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	\$2 99	\$2 66	Turkish carpet-makers, <i>Silesia, Germany</i> :		
“ “ 2d “ “	1 77	1 57	Males, 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 24	\$2 88
Spinning, fem., . . <i>Mass.</i>	5 72	5 08	“ 2d “ . “	2 03	1 80
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	2 45	2 18	Females, 1st grade, “	2 43	2 16
“ 2d “ . “	1 63	1 45	“ 2d “ . “	1 22	1 08
“ 3d “ . “	1 36	1 21			
Carding and Spinning: “			Corset-Making.		
men, 1st grade, . “	8 71	7 74	Forewoman, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$12 00	\$10 67
“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 3d “ . “	4 76	4 23	Overlookers, females, . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
boys, 1st “ . “	3 26	2 90	“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	1 90	1 69
“ 2d “ . “	2 72	2 42	Needle hands, fem., . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
“ 3d “ . “	2 04	1 81	“ “ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	2 18	1 94
“ 4th “ . “	1 08	96	1st grade, “ . <i>Ger.</i>	2 03	1 80
women, . . . “	2 72	2 42	2d “ “ . “	1 62	1 44
children, . . “	95	84	Embroiderers, “ . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
			“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	2 99	2 66
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Boners, “ . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
Hand-loom weavers, . <i>Eng.</i>			“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	2 45	2 18
1st grade, . . “	4 89	4 35	Eyeleters, “ . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
2d “ . . “	3 80	3 38	“ boys and g'ls, <i>Eng.</i>	2 18	1 94
3d “ . . “	3 26	2 90	Machine hands, fem., . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
4th “ . . “	2 17	1 93	“ “ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 54	3 15
Hand-loom weavers, . <i>Ger.:</i>			Pressers, “ . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89
1st grade, . . “	3 24	2 88	“ men, . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
2d “ . . “	2 43	2 16	Cutters, men, . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
Power-lm wea. appren. <i>Eng.:</i>	4 89	4 35	“ “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
sorters, . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ 1st grade, fem., <i>Ger.</i>	2 03	1 80
washers, 1st grade, “	5 99	5 32	“ 2d “ “ “	1 62	1 44
“ 2d “ “ “	5 45	4 84			
Overlookers, 1st grade, “	10 89	9 68	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 2d “ “ “	6 27	5 57	Boxers, girls, . . <i>Eng.</i>	1 90	1 69
Engineers, . . . “	10 89	9 68	Fitters, females, . . “	4 08	3 63

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cotton Manufactures.			Cotton Manufact's.—Con.		
CARDING.			Frames,—includ'g slubber, intermediate and flyer:		
Overseer, highest, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$30 00	\$26 67	Women, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$8 09	\$7 19
“ lowest, . “	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . “	7 50	6 67
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	“ 3d “ . “	6 38	5 67
“ 2d “ . “	12 25	10 89	“ 4th “ . “	5 70	3 07
“ 3d “ . “	9 53	8 47	Boys and g'ls, 1st g'de, “	5 83	5 23
“ 4th “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ “ 2d “ “	4 80	4 27
“ 5th “ . “	7 62	6 77	“ “ 3d “ “	4 20	3 73
“ 6th “ . “	7 08	6 29	Women, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	4 49	3 99
“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 32	3 84	“ 2d “ . “	3 99	3 55
Openers and pickers, . <i>Mass.:</i>			“ 3d “ . “	3 36	2 90
men, 1st grade, . “	9 00	8 00	“ 4th “ . “	2 45	2 18
“ 2d “ . “	8 32	7 40	Girls, “	1 77	1 57
“ 3d “ . “	7 50	6 67	SPINNING.		
boys, 1st “ . “	6 00	5 33	Overseers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	30 00	26 67
“ 2d “ . “	4 20	3 73	“ 2d “ . “	16 50	14 67
Pickers, females, . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 36	2 90	“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	16 34	14 52
Strippers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	“ 2d “ . “	10 89	9 68
“ 2d “ . “	8 39	7 46	“ 3d “ . “	9 53	8 47
“ 3d “ . “	7 50	6 67	“ 4th “ . “	8 17	7 26
“ 4th “ . “	6 72	5 97	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	4 32	3 84
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 98	5 32	“ 2d “ . “	3 85	3 42
“ 2d “ . “	4 89	4 35	Mule spinners, . . <i>Mass.:</i>		
“ 3d “ . “	4 35	3 87	Men, 1st grade, . . “	14 28	12 69
Grinders, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	9 75	8 67	“ 2d “ . . “	12 84	11 41
“ 2d “ . “	9 00	8 00	“ 3d “ . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 3d “ . “	8 64	7 68	Women, 1st grade, . “	8 10	7 20
“ 4th “ . “	7 50	6 67	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 98	5 32	“ 3d “ . “	6 41	5 70
“ 2d “ . “	5 71	5 08			
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	4 05	3 60			
“ 2d “ . “	3 64	3 24			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cotton Manufact's.—Con.			Cotton Manufact's.—Con.		
Mule-spinners, who pay their own piecers, . <i>Eng.</i> :			Spinners, y'ng persons, <i>Mass.</i>	\$5 16	\$4 59
Men, 1st grade, . . . "	\$17 70	\$15 73	" spare hands, <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42
" 2d " . . . "	14 97	13 31	" " " "	2 44	2 17
" 3d " . . . "	10 89	9 68	" females, . <i>Scot.</i>	2 72	2 42
" 4th " . . . "	9 26	8 23	" " " "	2 45	2 18
Backboys, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	5 22	4 64	" 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	3 85	3 42
" 2d " . . . "	4 20	3 73	" 2d " . . . "	3 65	3 24
" 3d " . . . "	3 00	2 67	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
" 1st " . <i>Eng.</i>	2 99	2 66	Hand-mule spin'rs who employ their own piecers:		
" 2d " . . . "	2 17	1 93	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10
" 3d " . . . "	1 50	1 33	" 2d " . . . "	12 25	10 89
Frame-spinners, . . <i>Mass.</i> :			DRESSING.		
Women, 1st grade, . . "	6 01	5 34	Overseer, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33
" 2d " . . . "	5 16	4 59	" 2d " . . . "	15 00	13 33
Boys and g'ls, 1st g'de, "	6 00	5 33	" 1st " . <i>Ger.</i>	3 65	3 24
" " 2d " . . . "	5 16	4 59	" 2d " . . . "	3 24	2 88
" " 3d " . . . "	4 20	3 73	Dressers, 1st " . <i>Mass.</i>	17 40	15 47
Men, <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	" 2d " . . . "	12 27	10 91
Boys, 1st grade, . . . "	1 63	1 45	" 3d " . . . "	10 98	9 76
" 2d " "	81	72	" 4th " . . . "	10 50	9 33
General hands, includ'g piecers, doffers, &c.:			" (wom.) 1st g'de, "	13 50	12 00
Boys, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	6 00	5 33	" " 2d " . . . "	9 72	8 64
" 2d " "	4 50	4 00	" . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32
" 3d " "	3 00	2 67	Drawers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 56	6 72
Women, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42	" 2d " . . . "	6 30	5 60
" 2d " "	2 45	2 18	" 3d " . . . "	5 16	4 59
Half-timers, "	68	60	" females, . <i>Eng.</i> :		
Y'ng p'rs'ns, 1st g'de, "	4 35	3 87	" 1st grade, . . . "	4 08	3 63
" " 2d " . . . "	4 08	3 63	" 2d " "	3 60	3 20
" " 3d " "	2 69	2 39	" 3d " "	3 40	3 02
" " 4th " "	1 77	1 57	" 4th " "	2 99	2 66
Spinners, spare hands, <i>Mass.</i>	5 10	4 53	Twisters, men, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cotton Manufact's.—Con.			Cotton Manufact's.—Con.		
Twisters, women, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$6 00	\$5 33	3d hand, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$9 48	\$8 43
“ men, . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 53	5 80	Room hand, 1st g'de, “	8 22	7 31
“ women, . <i>Ger.:</i>			“ “ 2d “ . “	7 50	6 67
“ 1st grade, . “	2 43	2 16	Warpers, wom. & girls, <i>Mass.:</i>		
“ 2d “ . “	1 96	1 74	“ 1st grade, . “	8 82	7 84
“ 3d “ . “	1 62	1 44	“ 2d “ . “	7 80	6 93
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 3d “ . “	6 36	5 65
2d hands, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	16 39	14 57	“ 4th “ . “	5 40	4 80
“ “ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67	“ 5th “ . “	4 80	4 27
3d “ (section), . “	9 90	8 80	Quillers, women, . “	4 98	4 43
Slashers, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ boys, . . . “	3 30	2 93
SPOOLING.			WEAVING.		
Reelers, <i>Mass.:</i>			Weavers, men or women:		
Women, 1st grade, . “	7 80	6 93	“ 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ 2d “ . “	6 60	5 87	“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 54	3 15	“ 3d “ . “	11 34	10 08
“ 2d “ . “	3 12	2 77	“ 4th “ . “	10 02	8 91
Spoolers, . . . <i>Mass.:</i>			“ 5th “ . “	9 00	8 00
Women & g'ls, 1st g'de, “	6 90	6 13	“ 6th “ . “	8 58	7 63
“ “ 2d “ “	6 38	5 67	“ 7th “ . “	7 64	6 79
“ “ 3d “ “	5 40	4 80	“ 8th “ . “	6 12	5 44
“ “ 4th “ “	4 50	4 00	“ 9th “ . “	5 76	5 12
“ “ 5th “ “	4 14	3 68	“ young pers'ns, “	7 44	6 61
Young persons, . . “	5 10	4 53	Weavers, men or women:		
“ “ spare, “	5 04	4 48	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05
Spoolers, women, . <i>Ger.:</i>			“ 2d “ . “	5 99	5 32
“ 1st grade, . “	1 62	1 44	“ 3d “ . “	4 98	4 43
“ 2d “ . “	1 22	1 08	“ 4th “ . “	3 67	3 26
“ 3d “ . “	1 08	96	“ 5th “ . “	2 99	2 66
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ females, . <i>Scot.:</i>		
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67	“ 1st grade, . “	3 81	3 39
2d hand, . . . “	10 50	9 33	“ 2d “ . “	3 24	2 88

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cotton Manufact's.—Con.			Cotton Manufac's.—Con.		
Weavers, men or women :			Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$11 22	\$9 97
Weavers, 1st grade, . . . <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 71	\$3 30	“ 2d “ . . . “	10 32	9 17
“ 2d “ . . . “	3 24	2 88	“ 3d “ . . . “	6 00	5 33
“ 3d “ . . . “	2 23	1 98	Young persons, . . . “	5 40	4 80
“ 4th “ . . . “	1 62	1 44	REPAIR SHOP.		
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	19 50	17 33
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	16 34	14 52
Section-hand, . . . “	12 00	10 67	Mechanics, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	17 22	15 31
DYEING.			“ 2d “ . . . “	10 02	8 91
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 20	8 18
“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 43	3 94	“ 2d “ . . . “	8 71	7 74
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 05	3 60	Laborers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	12 84	11 41
Dyers, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	11 40	10 13
“ 2d “ . . . “	9 60	8 53	“ 3d “ . . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 3d “ . . . “	6 00	5 33	“ 4th “ . . . “	6 00	5 33
“ 1st “ boys, . . . “	6 00	5 33	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32
“ 2d “ “ . . . “	3 00	2 67	YARD HANDS.		
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	2 43	2 16	Laborers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 2d “ . . . “	2 03	1 80	“ 2d “ . . . “	10 50	9 33
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 3d “ . . . “	9 42	8 37
2d hand, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00	“ 4th “ . . . “	7 50	6 67
Bundlers, . . . “	9 78	8 69	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 89	4 35
CLOTH ROOM.			“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 65	3 24
Woman, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 98	7 09	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 64	5 01	Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 3d “ . . . “	4 98	4 43	Teamster, . . . “	12 00	10 67
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	2 43	2 16	Engineers, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 62	6 77
“ 2d “ . . . “	2 03	1 80	Watchmen, . . . <i>Ger.</i>	2 84	2 52
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			OPERATIVES, NOT CLASSIFIED.		
Overseer, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 59	14 67	Males, <i>Ger.</i>	4 56	4 05
2d hand, “	9 72	8 64	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Pruss.</i>	8 10	7 20

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Cotton Manufac's.—Con.			Dressmakers, &c.—Con.		
Males, 2d grade, . . <i>Pruss.</i>	\$4 86	\$4 32	Dressmakers, tea only, <i>Eng.</i> :		
Females, 1st grade, . . "	3 94	3 50	1st grade, . . "	\$7 35	\$6 53
" 2d " . . "	3 38	3 00	2d " . . "	6 81	6 05
" 3d " . . "	3 24	2 88	3d " . . "	6 27	5 57
" 4th " . . "	2 43	2 16	4th " . . "	4 98	4 43
Children, 1st " . . "	2 43	2 16	5th " . . "	4 20	3 73
" 2d " . . "	2 25	2 00	6th " . . "	2 86	2 54
" 3d " . . "	2 08	1 80	7th " . . "	2 05	1 82
" 4th " . . "	1 62	1 44	8th " . . "	1 63	1 45
Cotton Spinneries, . . <i>Aus.</i> :			Dressmakers, without board and lodging, . <i>Ger.</i> :		
Highest wage, . . "	6 48	5 76	Dressmakers, 1st grade, "	6 48	5 76
Lowest " . . "	1 29	1 15	" 2d " " "	5 67	5 04
Cotton Factories, . . <i>Aus.</i> :			" 3d " " "	2 43	2 16
Highest wage, . . "	4 05	3 60	" 4th " " "	2 03	1 80
Lowest, "	1 29	1 15	" 1st " <i>Pruss.</i>	6 48	5 76
Women, 1st grade, . <i>Switz.</i>	2 70	2 40	" 2d " " "	4 05	3 60
" 2d " . . "	2 08	1 80	MILLINERS.		
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Italy.</i>	3 85	3 42	Managers, females, . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33
" 2d " "	2 45	2 18	Milliners, "	8 00	7 11
Women, 1st grade, . . "	1 92	1 71	Milliners, with board and lodging, . <i>Eng.</i> :		
" 2d " "	1 28	1 14	1st grade, "	6 81	6 05
Dressmakers and Milliners.			2d " "	5 06	4 50
DRESSMAKERS.			3d " "	3 95	3 51
Managers, females, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$15 00	\$13 33	4th " "	2 57	2 28
" " . . <i>Eng.</i>	20 87	18 55	5th " "	1 83	1 67
Dressmakers, without board and lodging, . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11	6th " "	1 56	1 39
Dressmakers, with b'rd and lodging, . . <i>Eng.</i> :			Envelope-making.		
1st grade, "	8 35	7 42	Cutters, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$21 00	\$18 66
2d " "	7 08	6 29	" 2d " "	18 00	16 00
3d " "	3 13	2 78	" 3d " "	16 50	14 67
4th " "	1 16	1 03	" 1st " . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 35	9 20
			" 2d " "	6 81	6 05

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Envelope-making.—Con.			Glass-making.—Con.		
Gummers, females, . <i>Mass.</i> :			Cutters, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$9 45	\$8 40
“ 1st grade, . “	\$9 00	\$8 00	“ 2d “ . “	7 02	6 24
“ 2d “ . “	8 00	7 11	Polishers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 78
“ 3d “ . “	7 50	6 67	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84	“ 2d “ . “	9 45	8 40
“ 2d “ . “	2 72	2 42	“ boys, . . “	2 70	2 40
Stampers, females, . <i>Mass.</i> :			“ females, <i>Bohemia</i> :		
“ 1st grade, . “	9 00	8 00	“ 1st grade, . “	2 25	2 00
“ 2d “ . “	8 00	7 11	“ 2d “ . “	1 35	1 20
“ 3d “ . “	6 00	5 33	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
Stampers, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 63	6 78	Gaffers, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 2d “ . “	4 08	3 63	Servitors, . . . “	15 00	13 38
“ 3d “ . “	3 26	2 90	Foot makers, . . “	15 00	13 33
“ 4th “ . “	2 04	1 81	Pressers, . . . “	13 50	12 00
Folders, females, . . <i>Mass.</i> :			Gatherers, at press, . “	12 00	10 67
“ 1st grade, . “	8 50	7 56	Takers in, boys, . . “	4 00	3 56
“ 2d “ . “	8 00	7 11	Stickers up, . . . “	8 00	7 11
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32	Ware wheelers, . . “	10 50	9 11
“ 2d “ . “	2 04	1 81	Engravers, . . . “	20 50	18 22
Machine h'ds, fem., . <i>Mass.</i> :			Mixers, “	12 00	10 67
“ “ 1st g'de, “	8 00	7 11	Women and girls, . “	5 00	4 44
“ “ 2d “ “	7 50	6 67	Founders, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 86	8 76
“ “ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	4 08	3 63	Crucible fillers, . . “	9 72	8 64
“ “ 2d “ “	1 36	1 21	Grinding men, . . “	10 26	9 12
Glass-Making.			“ boys, . . . “	2 16	1 92
Blowers, <i>Mass.</i>	\$10 50	\$8 89	Smoothing men, . . “	8 10	7 20
“ 1st grade, <i>Bohemia</i> ,	9 00	8 00	“ women, . . . “	2 70	2 40
“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00	Casters, 1st grade, . “	9 53	8 47
“ 3d “ . “	5 40	4 80	“ 2d “ . “	8 17	7 26
“ 4th “ . “	4 05	3 60	Workmen in factories, . <i>Aus.</i> :		
Kilnmen, <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44	“ 1st grade, . “	9 72	8 64
“ <i>Eng.</i>	9 45	8 40	“ 2d “ . “	97	86
Cutters, <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Hats and Caps.			Hats and Caps.—Con.		
WOOL.			FUR.		
Finishers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$21 00	\$18 67	Plankers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$13 50	\$12 00
“ 2d “ . “	17 50	15 56	“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	16 34	14 52	“ 3d “ . “	9 00	8 00
“ 2d “ . “	10 89	9 68	Blocking, . . . “	16 20	14 40
“ 3d “ . “	8 17	7 26	Hardeners, . . . “	12 00	10 67
Trimmers, women, . <i>Mass.</i>			General work, . . . “	15 00	13 33
“ 1st g'de, . “	9 25	8 22	Sewers, females, . . <i>Eng.</i>	2 79	2 48
“ 2d “ . “	9 00	8 00	SILK.		
“ 1st “ wom. <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84	Makers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 78
“ 2d “ “ “	3 13	2 78	“ 2d “ . “	14 00	12 44
“ 3d “ “ “	2 72	2 42	Finishers, 1st grade, . “	25 00	22 22
Boys, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33	“ 2d “ . “	14 00	12 44
“ 2d “ . “	4 20	3 72	Trimmers, women: . “		
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	1 36	1 21	“ 1st grade, . “	12 00	10 67
SILK.			“ 2d “ . “	8 00	7 11
Shapers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	25 00	22 22	NOT CLASSIFIED.		
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	21 78	19 36	Felt men, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89
“ 2d “ . “	16 34	14 52	“ 2d “ . “	9 80	8 71
“ 3d “ . “	10 89	9 68	Hatters, “	9 53	8 47
Bodymen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	19 23	17 09	“ 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
“ 2d “ . “	10 89	9 68	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ 3d “ . “	8 17	7 26	Iron Manufacture.		
Machines, Women: . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89	MERCHANT MILLS.		
“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	4 08	3 63	Heaters, <i>Mass.</i>	\$24 00	\$21 33
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10
WOOL.			“ 2d “ . “	9 66	8 59
Carders, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67	Rollers, <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 3d “ . “	9 00	8 00			
“ 4th “ . “	7 25	6 44			
“ 5th “ . “	6 00	5 33			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Iron Manufacture.—Con.			Iron Manufacture.—Con.		
Rollers, <i>Eng.</i>	\$13 61	\$12 10	Puddlers, 4th grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$9 53	\$8 74
“ <i>Prus.</i>	5 67	5 04	“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	9 72	8 64
Laborers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33	“ 2d “ . “	7 29	6 48
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ 3d “ . “	4 46	3 96
“ 2d “ . “	6 54	5 81	“ 1st “ . <i>Prus.</i>	10 53	9 36
“ 3d “ . “	4 80	4 27	“ 2d “ . “	9 72	8 64
“ 4th “ . “	4 08	3 63	“ 3d “ . “	6 08	5 40
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32	Shinglers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	27 00	24 00
“ 2d “ . “	4 05	3 60	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	21 78	19 36
“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32	“ 2d “ . “	14 98	13 31
Weighmen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 88	Laborers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26
Pattern-mak., . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 2d “ . “	6 40	5 69
“ “ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	9 26	8 23	“ 3d “ . “	5 11	4 54
“ “ 2d “ . “	7 90	7 02	“ 4th “ . “	4 08	3 63
“ “ 3d “ . “	7 39	6 57	“ 5th “ . “	3 74	3 32
“ “ 4th “ . “	6 12	5 44	“ 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ “ 5th “ . “	5 03	4 47	“ 2d “ . “	4 05	3 60
“ “ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	6 89	6 12	“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32
“ “ 2d “ . “	6 08	5 40	Puddlers' helpers, . <i>Mass.</i>	11 22	9 97
“ “ 3d “ . “	5 20	4 62	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 99	7 99
Joiners, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . “	6 54	5 81
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	7 89	7 01	“ 3d “ . “	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . “	7 28	6 47	“ 4th “ . “	4 89	4 35
“ 3d “ . “	5 72	5 08	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 4th “ . “	5 03	4 47	Weighmen, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	6 53	5 80
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	6 89	6 12	“ 2d “ . “	4 89	4 35
“ 2d “ . “	6 08	5 40	Chargers,	4 08	3 63
PUDDLING FORGE.			Workmen in blast furnaces, .	—	—
Puddlers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	27 00	24 00	“ in rail mills, . .	—	—
“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	12 25	10 89	“ in plate mills, . .	—	—
“ 2d “ . “	11 09	10 39			
“ 3d “ . “	9 80	8 71			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Jute Manufactures.			Jute Manufactures.—Con.		
Spinners, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$8 75	\$7 78	Packing, 2d grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	\$4 08	\$3 63
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53	Mechanics, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
“ boys, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	5 50	4 89	“ 1st grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	7 62	6 77
“ “ 1st grade, <i>Scot.</i>	2 18	1 94	“ 2d “ . “	6 81	6 05
“ “ 2d “ “	1 90	1 69	Oilers, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	8 50	7 56
“ wom., 1st g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	8 75	7 78	“ 2d “ . . “	7 50	6 67
“ “ 2d “ “	7 50	6 67	“ 3d “ . . “	7 00	6 22
“ “ 3d “ “	6 00	5 33	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	4 22	3 75
“ “ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	2 72	2 42	Weavers, female, . . <i>Mass.:</i>		
“ “ 2d “ “	2 50	2 22	“ 1st grade, . “	13 50	12 00
“ “ 3d “ “	2 31	2 05	“ 2d “ . “	8 50	7 56
Shifters, girls, . . <i>Mass.</i>	3 75	3 33	“ 3d “ . “	8 00	7 11
“ “ 1st grade, <i>Scot.</i>	1 56	1 39	“ 4th “ . “	5 28	4 69
“ “ 2d “ “	1 01	90	Weavers, female, . . <i>Scot.:</i>		
Piecers, girls, . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 00	3 56	“ 1st grade, . “	3 28	2 90
“ “ 1st grade, <i>Scot.</i>	1 90	1 69	“ 2d “ . “	2 86	2 54
“ “ 2d “ “	1 22	1 08	“ 3d “ . “	2 51	2 23
Bobbin carriers, men, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67	Carders, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33
“ “ boys, <i>Scot.</i>	1 22	1 08	“ 2d “ . “	8 00	7 11
Winders, boys, . . <i>Mass.</i>	3 96	3 52	“ 3d “ . “	7 00	6 22
“ “ . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 17	1 93	“ 4th “ . “	6 50	5 78
Winders, wom. & girls, <i>Mass.:</i>			“ boys, . “	5 00	4 44
1st grade, . . “	7 25	6 44	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 31	2 05
2d “ . . “	5 00	4 44	Rovers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67
Winders, women, . <i>Scot.</i>	2 31	2 05	“ 2d “ . “	5 50	4 89
Reelers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 31	2 05
“ wom., 1st g'de, <i>Scot.</i>	3 13	2 78	Drawers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 50	4 00
“ “ 2d “ “	2 31	2 05	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 17	1 93
Warpers, women, . <i>Mass.</i>	5 00	4 44	Feeders, boys, . . <i>Mass.</i>	6 50	5 78
“ “ . <i>Scot.</i>	2 17	1 93	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 24	1 99
Packing dep't, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	Bundlers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	8 50	7 56
“ 1st grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	5 99	5 32	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 99	2 66

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Jute Manufactures.—Con.			Locomotive, &c.—Con.		
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Pattern-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$19 80	\$17 60
Warpers, men, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$10 00	\$8 89	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 62	6 77
Weavers, “ . . . “	13 50	12 00	Iron & brass moulders, <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
Calender, “ . . . “	10 00	8 89	Same branches, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 88	7 00
Batching, “ . . . “	7 00	6 22	Coppersmiths, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
Sparemen, 1st grade, . . . “	8 00	7 11	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 62	6 77
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 00	4 44	Boiler-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
Twisters, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	2 51	2 23	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 03	6 25
Repairing, 1st grade, . . . “	2 17	1 93	Smiths, <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 77	1 57	“ <i>Scot.</i>	7 03	6 25
Tenters, “	6 81	6 05	Forgemen, or helpers, . <i>Mass.</i>	11 48	10 20
“ ass't, “	4 89	4 35	“ “ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	9 53	8 47
Half-timers, “	54	48	Laborers, <i>Mass.</i>	9 60	8 53
Locomotive Engine-making.			“ <i>Scot.</i>	4 08	3 63
Fitters, <i>Mass.</i>	\$16 20	\$14 40	Steam hammermen, . <i>Mass.</i>	22 50	20 00
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Hammermen, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	4 62	4 11
Finishers, <i>Mass.</i>	16 20	14 40	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Grinders, <i>Scot.</i>	8 44	7 50
Machinists, including,—			RAILROAD SHOPS.		
Turners, <i>Mass.</i>	16 20	14 40	Machinists, <i>Mass.</i>	17 00	15 11
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Pattern-makers, . . . “	19 50	17 33
Shapers, <i>Mass.</i>	16 20	14 40	Coppersmiths, . . . “	19 50	17 33
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Boiler-makers, . . . “	19 50	17 33
Planers, <i>Mass.</i>	16 20	14 40	Smiths, “	17 00	15 11
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Forgemen, or helpers, “	12 00	10 67
Slotters, <i>Mass.</i>	16 20	14 40	Match-making.		
“ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	Men, <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
Drillers, <i>Mass.</i>	11 48	10 20	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 91	4 36
“ <i>Scot.</i>	4 35	3 87	“ 2d “ “	4 08	3 63
Erectors and boiler-mounters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 40	12 80	Wom. & girls, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 50	4 00
Same branches, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53	“ “ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	2 95	2 62
			“ “ 2d “ “	2 58	2 29
			“ “ 3d “ “	2 18	1 94

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Match-making.—Con.			Printing.—Con.		
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Book, 2d grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$10 00	\$8 89
Boys, over 13, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$1 90	\$1 69	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 00	7 11
Girls, $\frac{1}{2}$ -timers, . . . “	68	60	“ 4th “ . . . “	7 00	6 22
Boys, “ 1st g'de, “	96	85	“ 5th “ . . . “	6 00	5 33
“ “ 2d “ “	72	64	“ 6th “ . . . “	5 00	4 44
Preserved Meats, Pickles, &c.			Weeklies, 1st grade, . . . “	18 00	16 00
Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$15 00	\$13 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	8 00	7 11
“ 2d “ . . . “	13 50	12 00	“ 3d “ . . . “	5 00	4 44
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08	Compositors, males, . . . <i>Eng.</i> :		
Women, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	5 00	4 44	Book, 1st grade, . . . “	13 61	12 10
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . . . “	11 55	10 27
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 3d “ . . . “	11 03	9 80
Packers, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 91	7 03	“ 4th “ . . . “	9 80	8 71
Corkers, men, . . . “	8 44	7 50	“ 5th “ . . . “	8 62	7 66
“ women, . . . “	4 05	3 60	“ 6th “ . . . “	7 48	6 65
Labellers, “ . . . “	4 05	3 60	“ 7th “ . . . “	6 54	5 81
Boys, 1st grade, . . . “	2 72	2 42	“ 8th “ . . . “	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 63	1 45	Weeklies, 1st grade, . . . “	8 44	7 50
Printing.			“ 2d “ . . . “	7 63	6 78
Compositors, males, . . . <i>Mass.</i> :			“ 3d “ . . . “	6 54	5 81
Book, 1st grade, . . . “	\$32 50	\$28 89	Dailies, 1st grade, . . . “	10 89	9 68
“ 2d “ . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 26	8 23
“ 3d “ . . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 71	7 74
“ 4th “ . . . “	6 00	5 33	Compositors, males, . . . <i>Scol.</i> :		
Weekly papers, . . . “	15 20	13 51	Book, 1st grade, . . . “	10 89	9 68
Dailies, 1st grade, . . . “	38 00	33 78	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 53	8 47
“ 2d “ . . . “	30 00	26 67	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26
“ 3d “ . . . “	25 00	22 22	“ 4th “ . . . “	7 70	6 84
“ 4th “ . . . “	23 00	20 44	“ 5th “ . . . “	7 48	6 65
Compositors, females, . . . <i>Mass.</i> :			Dailies, 1st grade, . . . “	14 97	13 31
Book, 1st grade, . . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . . . “	11 71	10 41
			“ 3d “ . . . “	10 89	9 68

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Printing.—Con.			Printing.—Con.		
Dailies, 4th grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	\$9 53	\$8 47	Pressmen, on dailies, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$9 26	\$8 23
“ 5th “ . . “	8 85	7 87	Jobbing, book, weeklies, &c. :		
“ 6th “ . . “	8 17	7 26	Pressmen, 1st grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	10 89	9 68
Pressmen, males, . . <i>Mass.:</i>			“ 2d “ . . “	9 53	8 47
Jobbing, 1st grade, . “	19 00	16 89	“ 3d “ . . “	8 44	7 50
“ 2d “ . . “	17 50	15 56	“ 4th “ . . “	7 48	6 65
“ 3d “ . . “	15 00	13 33	Females, 1st grade, . “	3 24	2 88
“ 4th “ . . “	14 00	12 44	“ 2d “ . . “	1 63	1 45
“ 5th “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 3d “ . . “	1 09	97
“ females, . . “	7 00	6 22	Boys, 1st grade, . . “	4 91	4 36
“ boys, 1st g'de, “	6 00	5 33	“ 2d “ . . “	4 35	3 87
“ “ 2d “ “	3 00	2 67	“ 3d “ . . “	2 72	2 42
Book and Weeklies : “			“ 4th “ . . “	1 63	1 45
Men, 1st grade, . . “	22 00	19 56	“ 5th “ . . “	1 09	97
“ 2d “ . . “	18 75	16 27	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 3d “ . . “	18 00	16 00	Proof-readers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	45 00	40 00
“ 4th “ . . “	15 20	13 51	“ 2d “ “	20 00	17 78
Apprentices, . . . “	7 00	6 22	Printers, 1st grade, . “	18 00	16 00
Females, “	7 00	6 22	“ 2d “ . . “	13 33	11 85
Dailies, 1st grade, . “	25 00	22 22	“ boys, . . “	6 50	5 78
“ 2d “ . . “	21 00	18 67	“ 1st grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ 3d “ . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . . “	6 58	5 85
“ 4th “ . . “	15 00	13 33	“ 3d “ . . “	5 40	4 80
Jobbing, book, weeklies, &c. :			“ 1st “ . <i>Aus.</i>	2 59	2 30
Pressmen, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	13 61	12 10	“ 2d “ . . “	2 10	1 87
“ 2d “ . . “	12 12	10 77	Paper Manufacture.		
“ 3d “ . . “	11 16	9 92	Foreman, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
“ 4th “ . . “	9 53	8 47	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 51	3 12
“ 5th “ . . “	8 63	7 67	Millwrights, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00
“ 6th “ . . “	7 63	6 78	“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	5 27	4 68
“ 7th “ . . “	5 45	4 84	Rag Engine tenders, . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
Boys, “	1 63	1 45	“ “ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	6 53	5 80

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Paper Manufacture.—Con.			Paper Manufacture.—Con.		
Rag Engine tenders, . <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 24	\$2 88	Female ass't's, 3d g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	\$1 68	\$1 49
Paper Machine tenders, <i>Mass.:</i>			“ “ 4th “ “	1 08	96
Men, 1st grade, . . “	18 00	16 00	Rag-sorters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 50	4 00
“ 2d “ . . “	12 00	10 66	“ females, . <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42
“ 3d “ . . “	10 00	8 89	“ “ . <i>Ger.</i>	1 62	1 44
Paper Machine tenders, <i>Eng.</i>	6 53	5 80	Men on stock, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33
Finishing room, . . <i>Mass.:</i>			Women on stock, . <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42
Men, 1st grade, . . “	13 50	12 00	NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.		
“ 2d “ . . “	12 00	10 66	Engineers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 2d “ . . “	12 00	10 66
“ 2d “ . . “	5 99	5 32	Thrashermen, . . “	10 00	8 89
“ 3d “ . . “	5 45	4 84	Cutters, girls, . . “	6 00	5 33
Helpers, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	9 75	8 67	Firemen, . . . “	10 00	8 89
“ 2d “ . . “	9 00	8 00	Half-timers, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	1 08	96
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 16	4 59	“ 2d “ . . “	54	48
“ 2d “ . . “	4 62	4 11	Makers, wall-paper, . <i>Ger.</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 3d “ . . “	4 08	3 63	Employés in paper factories:		
“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 11	2 76	Girls, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 24	2 88
“ 2d “ . . “	2 43	2 16	“ 2d “ . . “	1 62	1 44
Finishing girls, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 80	6 93	Hands, 1st grade, . . <i>Aus.</i>	4 86	4 32
Finishing room, . . <i>Eng.:</i>			“ 2d “ . . “	1 29	1 15
Girls, 1st grade, . . “	3 53	3 14	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Belg.</i>	12 15	10 80
“ 2d “ . . “	2 44	2 17	“ 2d “ . . “	3 65	3 24
“ 3d “ . . “	1 63	1 45	Women, 1st grade, . . “	1 45	1 29
Cutters, men, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89	“ 2d “ . . “	1 22	1 08
“ “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 05	3 60	Laborers, 1st grade, . . “	3 04	2 70
Bleachers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89	“ 2d “ . . “	1 82	1 62
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	4 89	4 35	Rope-making.		
“ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 24	2 88	Hand spinners, . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$13 25	\$11 78
Machine ass't's, boys, . <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 66	“ “ 1st g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	7 35	6 53
“ “ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	3 26	2 90	“ “ 2d “ “	6 27	5 57
Female ass't's, 1st g'de, “	3 80	3 38	Machine spinners, . <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89
“ “ 2d “ “	2 86	2 54			

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Rope-making.—Con.			Rubber Manuf's.—Con.		
Machine spinners, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$6 54	\$5 81	Skilled workmen, . . <i>Eng.</i> :		
“ “ wom., <i>Mass.</i>	6 00	5 33	Men, 1st grade, . . “	\$16 34	\$14 52
“ “ “ <i>Eng.</i>	1 90	1 69	“ 2d “ . . “	10 89	9 68
“ “ boys, <i>Mass.</i>	4 75	4 22	“ 3d “ . . “	8 44	7 50
“ “ “ <i>Eng.</i>	2 45	2 18	“ 4th “ . . “	7 08	6 29
Rope-makers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	14 00	12 44	Ordinary workmen, . <i>Mass.</i> :		
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32	Men, 1st grade, . . “	12 00	10 67
“ boys, . <i>Mass.</i>	5 00	4 44	“ 2d “ . . “	10 80	9 60
“ “ . <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42	“ 3d “ . . “	9 96	8 85
Teamsters, . . <i>Mass.</i>	11 00	9 78	“ 4th “ . . “	9 50	8 44
“ . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84	Ordinary workmen, . <i>Eng.</i> :		
Making-up and packing:			Men, 1st grade, . . “	6 80	6 04
Men, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33	“ 2d “ . . “	5 72	5 08
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32	“ 3d “ . . “	5 00	4 44
Engineers, . . <i>Mass.</i>	18 00	16 00	“ 4th “ . . “	4 35	3 87
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 63	6 78	Boys, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 00	6 22
Blacksmiths, . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ 2d “ . . “	6 00	5 33
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	“ 3d “ . . “	4 00	3 56
Carpenters, . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 80	3 38
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 54	5 81	“ 2d “ . . “	2 99	2 66
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 3d “ . . “	1 77	1 57
Filemen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	11 00	9 78	“ 4th “ . . “	1 36	1 21
Machinists, . . . “	17 50	15 56	Women, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	8 50	7 56
Laborers, . . . “	11 00	9 78	“ 2d “ . . “	8 00	7 11
Rubber Manufactures.			“ 3d “ . . “	7 00	6 22
Skilled workmen, . <i>Mass.</i> :			“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	4 91	4 36
Men, 1st grade, . . “	\$21 00	\$18 67	“ 2d “ . . “	3 81	3 39
“ 2d “ . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 3d “ . . “	3 26	2 90
“ 3d “ . . “	15 00	13 33	“ 4th “ . . “	2 45	2 18
“ 4th “ . . “	14 00	12 44	Girls, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 00	6 22
“ 5th “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . . “	6 00	5 33
			“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	2 45	2 18

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Rubber Manuf's.—Con.			Ship-Building.—Con.		
Girls, 2d grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$1 63	\$1 45	Riggers, <i>Eng.</i>	\$8 17	\$7 26
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 09	97	“ <i>Scot.</i>	7 08	6 29
Mechanical hands, . . <i>Mass.:</i>			MARINE ENGINEERING.		
Men, 1st grade, . . . “	20 00	17 78	Dranghtsmen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67
“ 2d “ . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	9 25	8 22
“ 3d “ . . . “	16 00	14 22	Pattern-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	19 20	17 07
Mechanical hands, . . <i>Eng.:</i>			“ 1st g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71
Men, 1st grade, . . . “	5 72	5 08	“ 2d “ “	9 26	8 23
“ 2d “ . . . “	3 81	3 39	“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	7 21	6 41
“ 3d “ . . . “	3 26	2 90	“ 2d “ “	6 53	5 80
Ship-Building.			Blacksmiths, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
WOODEN SHIPS.			“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	10 61	9 43
Carpenters, old work, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$24 00	\$21 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 80	8 71
“ new “ . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53
“ out-doors, . <i>Eng.</i>	11 43	10 16	“ 2d “ . . . “	6 81	6 05
“ in shop, . . . “	9 80	8 71	Hammermen, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	30 00	26 67
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53	“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 99	5 32
Boat-builders, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	4 35	3 87
“ “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71	Machinists, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 80	14 93
“ “ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 35	6 53	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71
Calkers, old work, . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 2d “ . . . “	9 25	8 22
“ new “ . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 3d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71	“ 4th “ . . . “	7 08	6 29
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	5 99	5 32	“ 5th “ . . . “	5 45	4 84
Joiners, old work, . . <i>Mass.</i>	24 00	21 33	“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05
“ new “ . . . “	18 00	16 00	“ 2d “ . . . “	6 49	5 77
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 98	7 98	“ 3d “ . . . “	6 19	5 50
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	7 41	6 59	Borers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33
Painters, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33	“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	4 42	3 93
“ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 24	7 32	Boiler-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	15 00	13 33
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	9 80	8 71
Riggers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	21 00	18 67	“ 2d “ “	8 99	7 99

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Ship-Building.—Con.			Soap and Candle Making.		
Boiler-m'kers, 3d grade, <i>Engl.</i>	\$8 17	\$7 26	Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$15 00	\$13 33
“ 1st “ <i>Scot.</i>	7 28	6 47	“ 2d “ . . . “	14 00	12 44
“ 2d “ “	6 12	5 44	“ 3d “ . . . “	13 00	11 56
Helpers and laborers:			“ 4th “ . . . “	12 75	11 33
Men, <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67	“ <i>Eng.</i>	6 48	5 76
Boys, “	5 00	4 44	Candle-makers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 27	5 57	“ <i>Eng.</i>	5 40	4 80
“ 2d “ . . . “	5 72	5 08	Soap factory, girls, . . <i>Mass.</i>	5 00	4 44
“ 3d “ . . . “	4 91	4 36	“ “ boys, . . <i>Eng.</i>	2 70	2 40
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	5 99	5 32	2d grade, “ . . . “	1 35	1 20
“ 2d “ . . . “	3 80	3 38	Type Foundries.		
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Aus.</i>	6 48	5 76	Castors, <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
“ 2d “ . . . “	2 62	2 33	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 98	7 98
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 2d “ . . . “	7 62	6 77
Workmen on iron ships,	-	-	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
Safe and Lock-making.			“ 2d “ . . . “	5 40	4 80
Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00	Rubbers, females, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	8 00	7 11
“ 2d “ . . . “	16 50	14 67	“ men, 1st grade, <i>Eng.</i>	6 53	5 80
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Eng.</i>	24 68	21 94	“ “ 2d “ “	4 89	4 35
“ 2d “ . . . “	14 97	13 31	Dressers, <i>Mass.</i>	25 00	22 22
“ 3d “ . . . “	11 43	10 16	“ <i>Eng.</i>	8 98	7 98
“ 4th “ . . . “	8 17	7 26	Boys, <i>Mass.</i>	4 00	3 56
Laborers, <i>Mass.</i>	10 00	8 89	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	2 72	2 42
“ 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	“ 2d “ . . . “	1 36	1 21
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 89	4 35	Girls (small), . . . <i>Mass.</i>	4 00	3 56
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			Tanners and Curriers.		
Boys and young persons:			CURRIERS.		
1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	3 53	3 14	Spliters, <i>Mass.</i>	\$18 00	\$16 00
2d “ . . . “	1 63	1 45	Knifemen, 1st grade, . . “	17 00	15 11
Women, 1st grade, . . “	3 53	3 14	“ 2d “ . . . “	16 00	14 22
“ 2d “ . . . “	2 41	2 17	“ 3d “ . . . “	15 00	13 33
			“ 4th “ . . . “	14 00	12 44

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Tanners & Curriers.—Con.			Tanners & Curriers.—Con.		
Tablemen, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	\$12 50	\$11 11	Tanners, 1st grade, . <i>Switz.</i>	\$6 75	\$6 00
“ 2d “ . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . “	4 05	3 60
“ 3d “ . “	11 00	9 78	“ . . <i>Den.</i>	5 40	4 80
“ 4th “ . “	9 50	8 44	“ 1st grade, . <i>Fr'ce,</i>	6 75	6 00
Curriers, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	10 26	9 12	“ 2d “ . “	6 41	5 70
“ 2d “ . “	10 02	8 91	“ 3d “ . “	5 40	4 80
“ 3d “ . “	8 91	7 92	“ 4th “ . “	4 73	4 20
“ 4th “ . “	8 17	7 26	“ 5th “ . “	2 70	2 40
“ 5th “ . “	4 91	4 36	“ 1st “ . <i>Rus.</i>	7 56	6 72
TANNERS.			“ 2d “ . “	6 75	6 00
Tanners, 1st grade, . <i>Mass.</i>	12 75	11 33	“ . <i>Tunis, Africa,</i>	2 50	2 22
“ 2d “ . “	12 20	10 84	Tobacco and Cigars.		
“ 3d “ . “	11 94	10 61	Strippers, wom., 1st g'de, <i>Mass.</i>	\$8 00	\$7 11
“ 4th “ . “	11 57	10 28	“ “ 2d “ “	7 00	6 22
“ 5th “ . “	10 13	9 00	“ “ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	6 54	5 81
“ 1st “ . <i>Eng.</i>	8 64	7 68	“ “ 2d “ “	5 99	5 32
“ 2d “ . “	6 24	7 02	“ “ 3d “ “	4 08	3 63
“ 3d “ . “	5 14	5 78	“ “ 4th “ “	3 26	2 90
“ 4th “ . “	6 21	5 52	“ “ 5th “ “	2 45	2 18
“ boys, . . “	3 11	2 76	“ boys, . . <i>Mass.</i>	7 00	6 22
“ 1st grade, . <i>Irel'd,</i>	6 54	5 81	“ “ 1st g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . “	4 91	4 36	“ “ 2d “ “	3 26	2 90
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	5 67	5 04	“ “ 3d “ “	2 72	2 42
“ 2d “ . “	4 96	4 41	“ “ 4th “ “	1 90	1 69
“ 3d “ . “	3 92	3 48	Packers, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 77
“ 4th “ . “	3 58	3 18	“ 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05
“ . . . <i>Prus.</i>	6 48	5 76	“ 2d “ . . “	4 08	3 63
“ 1st grade, . <i>Aus.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ . . . <i>Belg.</i>	3 36	2 99
“ 2d “ . “	3 24	2 88	Cigar-makers, 1st grade, <i>Mass.</i>	22 00	19 59
“ 3d “ . “	2 76	2 45	“ 2d “ “	17 00	15 11
“ 1st “ . <i>Italy.</i>	5 77	5 13	“ 3d “ “	15 00	13 33
“ 2d “ . “	4 73	4 20	“ 1st “ <i>Eng.</i>	10 89	9 68
“ 3d “ . “	3 85	3 42	“ 2d “ “	8 17	7 26

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Tobacco and Cigars.—Con.			Tobacco and Cigars.—Con.		
Cigar-m'rs, w'm, 1st g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	\$4 08	\$3 63	Girls, 3d grade, . . . <i>Scot.</i>	\$0 82	\$0 73
“ “ 2d “ “	2 72	2 42	“ 1st “ . . . <i>Ger.</i>	2 43	2 16
Cigar-makers, 1st grade, <i>Scot.</i>	9 26	8 23	“ 2d “ . . . “	1 22	1 08
“ 2d “ “	6 27	5 57	“ and women, . <i>Belg.</i>	1 61	1 43
“ 1st “ <i>Ger.</i>	6 48	5 76	Half-timers, 1st grade, . <i>Scot.</i>	41	36
“ 2d “ “	4 86	4 32	“ 2d “ . . . “	34	30
“ men, . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32	Woollen Manufactures.		
“ women, . “	2 84	2 52	WASHING AND SORTING.		
“ . . . <i>Belg.</i>	4 28	3 80	<i>Washing.</i>		
Foreman, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	20 00	17 77	Men, <i>Mass.</i>	\$9 00	\$8 00
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	9 53	8 47	“ 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 92	5 08
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.			“ 2d “ . . . “	5 18	4 60
Cutters, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	“ 3d “ . . . “	4 35	3 87
“ 2d “ . . . “	7 21	6 41	“ or wom., 1st g'de, <i>Ger.</i>	6 48	5 76
“ 3d “ . . . “	6 81	6 05	“ “ 2d “ “	5 81	5 16
Dryers, 1st “ . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ “ 3d “ “	3 87	3 44
“ 2d “ . . . “	4 91	4 36	“ “ 4th “ “	2 70	2 40
Spinners, 1st grade, . . . “	9 53	8 47	“ “ 5th “ “	2 43	2 16
“ 2d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26	“ “ 1st “ <i>Prus.</i>	4 05	3 60
“ 3d “ . . . “	6 81	6 05	“ “ 2d “ “	2 84	2 52
“ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	6 81	6 05	“ “ 3d “ “	2 03	1 80
Sorters, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	Men or women, . . . <i>Aus.</i>	1 58	1 40
“ 2d “ . . . “	6 81	6 05	<i>Sorting.</i>		
Snuff-makers, 1st grade, “	6 81	6 05	Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 00	10 67
“ 2d “ “	5 72	5 08	“ 2d “ . . . “	10 73	9 54
Boys, 1st grade, . . . “	4 91	4 36	“ 3d “ . . . “	10 06	8 94
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 36	1 21	“ 4th “ . . . “	9 30	8 82
“ 1st “ . . . <i>Scot.</i>	1 36	1 21	Boys, 1st grade, . . . “	6 00	5 33
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 16	1 03	“ 2d “ . . . “	4 80	4 27
“ 3d “ . . . “	68	60	Men, 1st grade, . . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 99	7 99
Girls, 1st grade, . . . “	2 18	1 94	“ 2d “ . . . “	8 17	7 26
“ 2d “ . . . “	1 63	1 45	“ 3d “ . . . “	7 21	6 41
			“ 4th “ . . . “	6 26	5 56

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Men, 5th grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$5 51	\$4 90	Men, 2d grade, . . <i>Prus.</i>	\$2 88	\$2 56
“ 6th “ . . “	4 89	4 35	“ 3d “ . . “	2 43	2 16
“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	6 48	5 76	“ 1st “ . . <i>Aus.</i>	2 16	1 92
“ 2d “ . . “	5 67	5 04	“ 2d “ . . “	1 83	1 63
“ 3d “ . . “	2 94	2 61	“ 3d “ . . “	1 67	1 48
“ 4th “ . . “	2 57	2 28	<i>Drying.</i>		
Women, 1st grade, . . “	2 57	2 28	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 70	8 62
“ 2d “ . . “	1 69	1 50	“ 2d “ . . “	7 63	6 78
“ 3d “ . . “	1 22	1 08	“ 3d “ . . “	6 75	6 00
Men or wom., 1st g'de, <i>Prus.</i>	2 43	2 16	CARDING.		
“ “ 2d “ “	1 76	1 56	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 02	8 90
“ “ 3d “ “	1 42	1 26	“ 2d “ . . “	9 72	8 64
“ “ 1st “ <i>Aus.</i>	2 70	2 40	“ 3d “ . . “	9 00	8 00
“ “ 2d “ “	1 96	1 74	“ 4th “ . . “	8 27	7 35
“ “ 3d “ “	1 06	94	“ 5th “ . . “	7 66	6 81
SCOURING, DYEING AND DRY- ING.			“ 6th “ . . “	6 76	6 01
<i>Scouring.</i>			“ 7th “ . . “	6 00	5 33
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 30	8 82	Women, 1st grade, . . “	6 00	5 33
“ 2d “ . . “	8 38	7 45	“ 2d “ . . “	5 54	6 81
“ 3d “ . . “	6 75	6 00	“ 3d “ . . “	4 60	4 09
<i>Dyeing.</i>			“ 4th “ . . “	3 90	3 47
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 02	8 91	Boys and girls, 1st g'de, “	5 40	4 80
“ 2d “ . . “	9 29	8 26	“ “ 2d “ “	4 50	4 00
“ 3d “ . . “	7 50	6 67	“ “ 3d “ “	3 00	2 67
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	7 08	6 29	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	5 45	4 84
“ 2d “ . . “	5 85	5 20	“ 2d “ . . “	5 03	4 47
“ 3d “ . . “	5 18	4 60	“ 3d “ . . “	4 61	4 11
“ 4th “ . . “	4 62	4 11	Women, 1st grade, . . “	3 53	3 14
“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	3 65	3 24	“ 2d “ . . “	3 26	2 90
“ 2d “ . . “	2 85	2 53	“ 3d “ . . “	2 72	2 42
“ 3d “ . . “	2 43	2 16	Girls and boys, 1st g'de, “	2 72	2 42
“ 1st “ . . <i>Prus.</i>	3 24	2 88	“ “ 2d “ “	2 44	2 17
			“ “ 3d “ “	1 90	1 69

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	\$2 88	\$3 24	Women, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$2 86	\$2 54
“ 2d “ . . “	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . . “	2 64	2 35
“ 3d “ . . “	2 83	2 52	“ 3d “ . . “	2 44	2 17
Women, 1st grade, . . “	3 24	2 88	Young pers'ns, 1st g'de, “	2 99	2 66
“ 2d “ . . “	2 25	2 00	“ “ 2d “ “	2 41	2 14
“ 3d “ . . “	1 89	1 68	“ “ 3d “ “	1 94	1 72
Boys and girls, 1st g'de, “	1 96	1 74	“ “ 4th “ “	1 36	1 21
“ “ 2d “ “	1 62	1 44	Half-timers, 1st grade, . “	95	84
“ “ 3d “ “	1 08	96	“ 2d “ . . “	68	60
Men or wom., 1st grade, <i>Prus.</i>	3 24	2 88	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
“ “ 2d “ “	2 93	2 60	“ 2d “ . . “	7 29	6 48
“ “ 3d “ “	2 57	2 28	“ 3d “ . . “	4 86	4 32
“ “ 1st “ <i>Aus.</i>	2 03	1 80	“ 4th “ . . “	4 95	3 96
“ “ 2d “ “	1 35	1 20	“ 5th “ . . “	3 85	3 42
SPINNING.			“ 6th “ . . “	2 63	2 34
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00	“ 7th “ . . “	2 43	2 16
“ 2d “ . . “	12 48	11 09	Women, 1st grade, . . “	4 05	3 60
“ 3d “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 2d “ . . “	3 24	2 88
“ 4th “ . . “	10 37	9 22	“ 3d “ . . “	1 89	1 68
“ 5th “ . . “	9 66	8 59	Young persons, 1st gr., “	3 24	2 88
“ 6th “ . . “	9 00	8 00	“ “ 2d “ “	2 77	2 46
“ 7th “ . . “	5 40	4 80	“ “ 3d “ “	1 62	1 44
Women, 1st grade, . . “	8 04	7 15	“ “ 4th “ “	1 08	96
“ 2d “ . . “	7 36	6 54	“ “ 5th “ “	81	72
Young persons, . . “	5 40	4 80	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Prus.</i>	4 86	4 32
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 72	7 75	“ 2d “ . . “	4 05	3 60
“ 2d “ . . “	8 17	7 26	“ 3d “ . . “	3 24	2 88
“ 3d “ . . “	7 62	6 77	“ 1st “ . . <i>Aus.</i>	4 50	4 00
“ 4th “ . . “	6 81	6 05	“ 2d “ . . “	4 05	3 60
“ 5th “ . . “	6 26	5 56	“ 3d “ . . “	3 60	3 20
“ 6th “ . . “	5 16	4 59	“ 4th “ . . “	2 70	2 40
“ 7th “ . . “	4 08	3 63	Young persons, 1st gr., “	1 46	1 30
“ 8th “ . . “	3 26	2 90	“ “ 2d “ “	1 24	1 10

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Young persons, 3d gr., <i>Aus.</i>	\$1 08	\$0 96	Men, 2d grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	\$8 17	\$7 26
“ “ 4th “ “	95	84	“ 3d “ . . “	7 08	6 29
SPOOLING AND WARPING.			“ 4th “ . . “	6 08	5 40
Wom. and girls, 1st gr., <i>Mass.</i>	7 50	6 67	“ 5th “ . . “	5 45	4 84
“ “ 2d “ “	7 38	6 56	“ <i>Ger.</i>	2 84	2 52
“ “ 3d “ “	4 80	4 27	“ 1st grade, . . <i>Prus.</i>	2 43	2 16
“ “ 4th “ “	4 20	3 73	“ 2d “ . . “	2 09	1 86
Men or women, 1st g'de, <i>Eng.</i>	8 17	7 26	“ or wom., 1st g'de, <i>Aus.</i>	1 71	1 52
“ “ 2d “ “	7 08	6 29	“ “ 2d “ “	1 13	1 00
“ “ 3d “ “	5 16	4 59	WEAVING.		
“ “ 4th “ “	3 94	3 50	Men and wom., 1st gr., <i>Mass.</i>	11 10	9 87
“ “ 5th “ “	3 26	2 90	“ “ 2d “ “	9 90	8 80
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20	“ “ 3d “ “	9 00	8 00
“ 2d “ . . “	6 48	5 76	“ “ 4th “ “	8 57	7 62
“ 3d “ . . “	4 94	4 39	“ “ 5th “ “	7 89	7 02
“ 4th “ . . “	2 84	2 52	“ “ 6th “ “	7 28	6 47
Women, 1st grade, . “	3 24	2 88	“ “ 7th “ “	6 00	5 33
“ 2d “ . . “	2 41	2 14	Girls, “	4 80	4 27
“ 3d “ . . “	1 62	1 44	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 54	5 81
Young persons, 1st gr., “	1 62	1 44	“ 2d “ . . “	5 45	4 84
“ “ 2d “ “	1 35	1 20	“ 3d “ . . “	4 08	3 63
Women, <i>Prus.</i>	2 03	1 80	Women, 1st grade, . “	4 91	4 36
Young persons, 1st gr., <i>Aus.</i>	1 35	1 20	“ 2d “ . . “	3 87	3 44
“ “ 2d “ “	1 10	98	“ 3d “ . . “	3 13	2 78
“ “ 3d “ “	90	80	“ 4th “ . . “	2 86	2 54
DRESSING.			Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	8 10	7 20
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	12 75	11 33	“ 2d “ . . “	6 48	5 76
“ 2d “ . . “	12 00	10 67	“ 3d “ . . “	4 86	4 32
“ 3d “ . . “	10 07	8 95	“ 4th “ . . “	4 13	3 67
“ 4th “ . . “	9 50	8 50	“ 5th “ . . “	3 24	2 88
“ 5th “ . . “	9 00	8 00	“ 6th “ . . “	2 50	2 22
Women, “	9 06	8 05	“ 7th “ . . “	1 62	1 44
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	9 53	8 47	Women, 1st grade, . “	4 05	3 60

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Women, 2d grade, . <i>Ger.</i>	\$3 24	\$2 88	Young persons, 1st gr., <i>Eng.</i>	\$2 03	\$1 80
“ 3d “ . . “	2 77	2 46	“ “ 2d “ “	1 62	1 44
“ 4th “ . . “	2 05	1 82	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Prus.</i>	3 24	2 88
“ 5th “ . . “	1 62	1 44	“ 2d “ . . “	2 93	2 60
Young persons, 1st gr., “	2 84	2 52	“ 3d “ . . “	2 59	2 30
“ “ 2d “ “	2 03	1 80	“ . . . <i>Aus.</i>	1 80	1 60
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Prus.</i>	6 48	5 76	Women, . . . “	1 13	1 00
“ 2d “ . . “	4 69	4 17	<i>Shearing.</i>		
“ 3d “ . . “	4 12	3 66	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00
“ 4th “ . . “	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . . “	8 00	7 11
Men and wom., 1st gr., <i>Aus.</i>	3 60	3 20	“ 3d “ . . “	7 50	6 67
“ “ 2d “ “	3 15	2 80	“ 4th “ . . “	6 60	5 88
“ “ 3d “ “	2 70	2 40	Boys, 1st “ . . “	4 50	4 00
“ “ 4th “ “	1 31	1 16	“ 2d “ . . “	3 00	2 67
FULLING, SHEARING, GIGGING, BURLING, FINISHING AND PACKING.			<i>Gigging.</i>		
<i>Fulling.</i>			Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 02	8 91
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 02	8 91	“ 2d “ . . “	8 38	7 45
“ 2d “ . . “	8 50	7 56	“ 3d “ . . “	7 50	6 67
“ 3d “ . . “	7 50	6 67	“ 4th “ . . “	6 78	6 03
Women, . . . “	8 22	7 31	“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 81	6 05
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Eng.</i>	10 35	9 20	“ 2d “ . . “	6 26	5 56
“ 2d “ . . “	9 53	8 47	“ 3d “ . . “	4 89	4 35
“ 3d “ . . “	6 81	6 05	Boys, “	3 24	2 88
“ 4th “ . . “	6 03	5 36	Men, <i>Ger.</i>	3 78	3 36
“ 5th “ . . “	5 45	4 84	<i>Burling.</i>		
“ 6th “ . . “	4 89	4 35	Men, <i>Mass.</i>	8 56	7 61
“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	6 48	5 76	Wom. and girls, 1st gr., “	7 50	6 67
“ 2d “ . . “	4 86	4 32	“ “ 2d “ “	6 56	5 83
“ 3d “ . . “	4 05	3 60	“ “ 3d “ “	6 00	5 33
“ 4th “ . . “	2 84	2 52	“ “ 4th “ “	5 22	4 64
“ 5th “ . . “	2 43	2 16	Women, 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	3 54	3 15
			“ 2d “ . . “	2 86	2 54

TABLE I.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Women, 3d grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	\$2 18	\$1 94	REPAIRING.		
“ 4th “ . “	1 36	1 21	<i>Carpenters.</i>		
“ 1st “ . <i>Ger.</i>	2 43	2 16	Men, <i>Mass.</i>	\$17 00	\$15 11
“ 2d “ . “	2 16	1 92	“ <i>Eng.</i>	8 99	7 99
“ 1st “ . <i>Prus.</i>	3 24	2 88	<i>Machinists, &c.</i>		
“ 2d “ . “	1 91	1 70	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	16 50	14 67
“ 3d “ . “	1 44	1 28	“ 2d “ . . “	13 44	11 95
“ 1st “ . <i>Aus.</i>	1 58	1 40	“ 3d “ . . “	12 00	10 67
“ 2d “ . “	1 13	1 00	“ 4th “ . . “	11 22	9 97
“ 3d “ . “	1 08	96	“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	8 99	7 99
<i>Finishing.</i>			“ 2d “ . . “	8 17	7 26
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 50	9 33	“ 3d “ . . “	7 21	6 41
“ 2d “ . . “	9 56	8 50	“ 4th “ . . “	6 26	5 56
“ 3d “ . . “	8 50	7 56	“ 5th “ . . “	4 89	4 35
“ 4th “ . . “	7 38	6 56	“ 1st “ . . <i>Ger.</i>	5 67	5 04
“ 5th “ . . “	6 00	5 33	“ 2d “ . . “	2 84	2 52
Women, 1st grade, . “	7 50	6 67	WATCH, FIRE AND YARD HANDS.		
“ 2d “ . . “	6 38	5 67	Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	13 50	12 00
“ 3d “ . . “	5 09	4 52	“ 2d “ . . “	10 44	9 28
“ 4th “ . . “	4 65	4 13	“ 3d “ . . “	9 00	8 00
“ 5th “ . . “	4 02	3 57	“ 4th “ . . “	7 50	6 67
Boys and girls, 1st g'de, “	6 00	5 33	Firemen, “	11 22	9 97
“ “ 2d “ “	5 40	4 80	“ 1st grade, . <i>Eng.</i>	5 72	5 08
“ “ 3d “ “	3 00	2 67	“ 2d “ . . “	5 16	4 59
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Ger.</i>	4 05	3 60	Men, 1st grade, . . “	6 81	6 05
“ 2d “ . . “	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . . “	5 45	4 84
Women, 1st grade, . . “	2 84	2 52	Engineers, 1st grade, . “	9 80	8 71
“ 2d “ . . “	2 43	2 16	“ 2d “ . . “	9 53	8 47
<i>Packing.</i>			“ 3d “ . . “	5 45	4 84
Men, <i>Mass.</i>	9 00	8 00	“ <i>Ger.</i>	4 46	3 96
Women, “	6 94	6 17	Firemen, 1st grade, . “	3 24	2 88
Men, <i>Ger.</i>	3 24	2 88	“ 2d “ . . “	2 70	2 40
Women, “	1 49	1 32			

TABLE I.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.		OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.	
	Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.		Standard U. S. Paper Dollar of 1872.	Standard Gold.
Woollen Manuf's.—Con.			Woollen Manuf's.—Con.		
Firemen, . . . <i>Prus.</i>	\$4 86	\$4 32	Women, in factories, . <i>Prus.</i>	\$3 94	\$3 50
“ 1st grade, . <i>Aus.</i>	4 23	3 80	“ “ . “	3 38	3 00
“ 2d “ . “	4 05	3 60	Children in factories, . “	2 25	2 00
“ 3d “ . “	2 48	2 20	“ “ . “	1 69	1 50
GENERAL LABOR.			Operatives, in factories, <i>Aus.</i>	3 92	3 48
Men, 1st grade, . . <i>Mass.</i>	10 02	8 91	“ “ “	3 24	2 88
“ 2d “ . . “	9 00	8 00	“ “ “	1 10	98
“ 3d “ . . “	7 50	6 67	“ “ “	97	86
“ 1st “ . . <i>Eng.</i>	6 54	5 81	Men, in factories, . . <i>Italy,</i>	3 85	3 42
“ 2d “ . . “	4 89	4 35	“ “ . . “	2 45	2 18
“ 3d “ . . “	4 35	3 87	Women, in factories, . “	1 92	1 71
NOT ADMITTING OF COMPARISON.					
Males, in factories, . <i>Ger.</i>	4 55	4 04			

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

GENERAL NOTES.—*Mass.* In all industries in the State of Massachusetts, 579,844 persons are employed; of these, 365,475 are engaged in agriculture, or mechanical, manufacturing and mining establishments. We have ascertained by calculation that thirty-seven out of the forty branches of employment, compared in Table I., figure up a total of 271,970 employes, or about three-quarters of all employed in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining occupations in the State. As regards the other three branches, the United States Census of 1870 does not, separately, give the necessary figures to show their number of employes.

England.—The English wages given in the preceding table are not specific, but average earnings; workmen are paid by the week, by the piece or weight, and the figures given are not the actual sums they would take home as the price of their labor, but the average wage, however earned.

Belgium.—The average wage of a workingman in Belgium is 500 francs, about \$95 per year.

France.—In Marseilles it is noted particularly that workmen receiving the lowest wages save the most.

Wurtemberg.—By extensive calculations the following statement of increase in wages in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, from 1865 to 1872, has been prepared: Advance in cotton manufactures, 26 per cent.; woollen, 41 per cent.; paper, 37 per cent.; printing, 46 per cent.; chemical works and dyers, 21 per cent.; tanners, 30 per cent.; bricklayers, 22 per cent.; carpenters, 26 per cent.; painters, 18 per cent.; blacksmiths, 45 per cent.; tailors, 50 per cent.; boots and shoes, 41 per cent.; day-laborers, 37 per cent.; and factory help, generally, 31 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR. *Mass.*—The season covers six or seven months, sometimes eight; fair allowance for board is \$4 per week. *England.*—Some farm-laborers are furnished with beer at hay-time and harvest; some with food; some with food and beer at these times; while others have food, cider and a cottage rent free. *Scotland.*—The “gains” in Scotland referred to in the table, are as follows: 3½ loads of oatmeal, 12 bushels of barley, 1,600 yards of ground

for planting, cow kept free, house and garden free, and fuel and harvest-meat furnished, all having a money-value of £25 18s.

BRICK-MAKING. *Mass.*—The season lasts about seven months, from April first to November first. The workmen are nearly all French Canadians, secured by an agent sent to Canada in the spring. They are hired by the month or the season, and are paid in gold. *England.*—Wages are reckoned by the piece, so much per thousand bricks.

BOILER AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINES. *England.*—Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Head, Ipswich, employ 3 boys to 11 men, and report an average wage of \$4.96, gold, per week.

BRUSH-MAKING. *Mass.*—No change in wages since 1861. A decrease in the average earnings of piece-hands is noted, caused by their not working full time even when work is plenty.

CARRIAGE-MAKING. *England.*—Apprentices serve seven years, beginning with three shillings a week, and ending with seven shillings a week the last year. *Mass.*—At Amesbury the work is largely done by machinery. Wheels are made by a machine which can be operated by one having no knowledge of the business of carriage-making.

CLOTHING. *Mass.*—In each of the shops visited, exceptional cases of first-class female machine-operators were reported earning from \$20 to \$30 per week, piece-work. The payroll, in one instance, showing, for some thirty weeks in succession, that one woman had earned from \$17 to \$27.40 per week. Another case showed an average even larger than this, it being more than \$25 per week for a long time. These figures show that proficiency in the use of a sewing-machine yields a larger return than can be secured by the most skilled mechanics in the ordinary trades. The tailors' season averages about eight months to the year.

GLASS-MAKING. *Mass.*—Wages by the piece, in this business, often run as high as \$8 a day.

HATS AND CAPS. *Mass.*—Body-men, curlers (or shapers) and finishers, in this trade, receive \$50 to \$80 per week during the busy season, but the highest yearly average is \$1,300. The "Hatters' Union" fix rates of pay, and prohibit more than two apprentices in any one shop. Women employed as finishers earn high wages, \$66, \$74, \$91 and \$109 per month being reported.

IRON MANUFACTURE. *Mass.*—Our returns relate principally to merchants' mills. There are no blast-furnaces of importance in the State. Rails and plates are imported or brought from other States. *England.*—Walter Williams, iron manufacturer, says: "Colliers' wages have advanced five per cent., and iron-workers' seven and a half per cent., while coal has remained unchanged. Short hours have increased wages fifteen per cent., and careful men lay up money. Wages, in some trades, have increased forty to fifty per cent. Agriculture has advanced twenty-five to thirty per cent., and workmen have the full benefit of it."

JUTE MANUFACTURES. *Mass.*—Nearly all employés are under 21 years of age, a great proportion being children from 9 to 14. The dust, which is inseparable from this business, renders it one of the most deleterious pursued in the State.

LOCOMOTIVES ENGINES. *Mass.*—Workmen in the various railroad shops usually can ride free upon their respective roads; this enables them to live in the country, and reduce rent and other expenses, at the same time being free from the confined air of the cities.

PRESERVED MEATS, &c. *Mass.*—Most of the work of preparing and canning is done in Maine and Nova Scotia, Boston being simply a place for distribution.

PRINTING. *Mass.*—One reason that female compositors earn less than male is, that they only set type, while men correct, make up forms, &c.; besides, many male compositors are proficient in foreign languages. Proof-readers are often college graduates, conversant with Greek, Latin, Hebrew, &c. No distinction is made in sizes of type in paying the price per thousand ems, the rates running from 35 to 50 cents per thousand. *England.*—A distinction is made in price paid, according to size of type: brevier, 10 cents; minion, 12 cents per thousand. In Manchester, brevier, 14 cents; nonpareil, 16 cents. On dailies, rates run as high as 18 cents.

PAPER MANUFACTURE. *Belgium.*—In Antwerp, mills run night and day, alternating every six hours. Drukenness is very common, and very strict rules are needed to secure attention to work.

INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURES. *Mass.*—The low wages paid in the belting and hose branch of this business are caused by the fact that many operations only require strength, not particular ability. On the other hand, the work is steady the year round. The wages are also influenced by the nature of goods manufactured; boot and shoe workmen obtain highest wage; then follow suspenders, webbings and frillings; next in order come surgical instrument makers, while belting, hose, &c., stand lowest on the list.

SHIP-BUILDING. *England.*—At Laird's works, Birkenhead, since 1867, the wage advance has been 10 per cent. on higher and 15 per cent. on lower rates.

SOAP AND CANDLES. *Mass.*—Wages in 1872 were 10 per cent. higher than those paid in 1861.

SAFE AND LOCK MAKING. *England.*—The various parts are made as if for a rifle, and then put together. Even when work is plenty, the best men rarely work more than two-thirds time.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. *England.*—Our returns are from Rochdale, Dewsbury, Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield and other places. Sir Titus Salt, of Saltaire, Yorkshire, manufacturer of alpacas, &c., has better hands, and pays better prices than the average.

TABLE II.—*Comparative Hours of Labor.*

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR. . .	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Western Massachusetts.
	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Boston and vicinity.
	{ <i>Eng.</i> 55½	Nominally, Huddersfield.
	{ " 50	Actually worked, Huddersfield.
BLACKSMITHS, .	{ <i>Ger.</i> 54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
	{ <i>Prus.</i> 60	Barmen.
	{ " 66	Berlin and Cologne, 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., less 2 hours for meals.
	{ <i>Italy.</i> 66	Milan.
BREWERIES, .	{ <i>Mass.</i> 66	Boston and vicinity.
	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Boston, Camb'dge and other places.
	{ " 59	Locations as above; 1 hour less on Saturday.
BOOKBINDING, .	{ <i>Eng.</i> 55	Manchester.
	{ " 54	On the Tyne.
	{ <i>Scot.</i> 54 to 60	Dundee.
	{ <i>Prus.</i> 60	Barmen.
	{ <i>Ger.</i> 66	Frankfort-on-the-Main.
	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Boston, Cambridgeport, Chelsea; often work nights, increasing weekly hours.
BAKERIES, .	{ " 55	Boston, Sat. aft. given employés.
	{ <i>Eng.</i> 60	Manchester.
	{ <i>Scot.</i> 54 to 60	Dundee.
	{ " 60	Other places.
	{ <i>Prus.</i> 60	Barmen.
	{ " 72 to 90	Cologne.
BRICK-MAKING, .	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Chelsea.
	{ " 72	Chelsea and other places.
	{ <i>Mass.</i> 60	Nominally, custom-work, Boston and vicinity.
	{ " 66 to 84	Same locations, custom-work, by the piece.
	{ " 59	Lynn, Manufacturing.
	{ " 58	" " males.
	{ " 55	" " females.
BOOTS AND SHOES, .	{ <i>Eng.</i> 50 to 55½	Huddersfield, 55½ nominally, 50 actual average.
	{ " 59	London, Leeds, Newcastle-on- Tyne, males.
	{ " 54	Same locations, females
	{ <i>Scot.</i> 54	Edinburgh, Dundee and Leith.
	{ " 59	Glasgow.
	{ " 57 to 60	Other places.

TABLE II.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.		Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Con.	<i>Ger.</i>	54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
	<i>Prus.</i>	60	Barmen.
	"	66+	Berlin.
	<i>Italy,</i>	66	Males and females.
	<i>Switz.</i>	60	
BOX-MAKING,	<i>Mass</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	"	59	Same locations; 1 hour less Sat.
	<i>Prus.</i>	66+	Berlin.
BOILERS AND AG- RICULTURAL MACHINES,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Chicopee Falls, Fall River, Pitts- field
	"	59	Cambridgeport.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	Suffolk, Essex, Lincoln.
	"	54	Manchester, Liverpool, Ipswich; work much over-time.
	<i>Ger.</i>	62	Saxony.
	<i>Prus.</i>	66	Machinists, Cologne.
	<i>Switz.</i>	60	"
BRUSH-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	"	59	" "
	"	55	" "
BLEACHING, DYE- ING AND PRINT- ING, . . .	<i>Mass.</i>	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near Boston.
	"	60 to 66	Dyeing, throughout Mass.
	"	60+	Printing, " "
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	Often more; not restricted to 60.
	<i>Ger.</i>	66	Altenburg.
	<i>Prus.</i>	60	Barmen.
	<i>Aus.</i>	60 to 66	6 A.M. to 7 P.M., less meal-times.
BUILDING TRADES, . . .	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	<i>Eng.</i>	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	London and Bradford.
	"	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester;* sometimes 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	"	50 to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Huddersfield; 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ nominally; 50 actual average worked.
	"	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51	Bradford, sometimes 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	"	54	Liverpool, and on the Tyne.
	<i>Scot.</i>	51	Edinburgh, Leith and Dundee.
	"	42 to 51	Laborers, other places.
	<i>Ger.</i>	54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
	"	66	Altenburg, laborers.
	"	60 to 66	Other places.
	<i>Prus.</i>	60	Berlin, Düsseldorf, 7 A.M. to 7 P.M., less meal-times.
	"	54	Cologne; contract work, carpen- ters.
	"	66	Cologne, masons.
	"	60	" painters.

* Workmen, in building-trades, excepting masons, from end of October to beginning of March, work from daylight till dark, and get 6d per day less.

TABLE II—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
BUILDING TRADES—Con.	<i>Prus.</i> 54 <i>"</i> 60+ <i>"</i> 66+ <i>Italy,</i> 60 <i>Switz.</i> 60	Cologne, plasterers. Trades generally. Laborers and roofers. Milan. Carpenters and bricklayers.
CLOCK-MAKING, .	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>Eng.</i> 58	Boston. London.
CHEMICAL WORKS,	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>Eng.</i> 58	Near Boston. On the Tyne.
CABINET-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>Eng.</i> 60 <i>"</i> 50 to 55½ <i>Ger.</i> 66 <i>Prus.</i> 60 <i>Switz.</i> 60	Boston, Charlestown, East Cam- bridge and other places. London and Manchester. Huddersfield; 55½ nominally, 50 actual average of working-hours. Frieberg, Saxony. Barmen.
COACH-BUILDING,	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>Ger.</i> 54 to 60	Boston, vicinity,—Amesbury. Dresden, Saxony.
CLOTHING, .	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>"</i> 57 <i>"</i> 56 <i>Eng.</i> 60 <i>"</i> 55 to 55½ <i>Scot.</i> 60 <i>Prus.</i> 60 <i>"</i> 66+ <i>Italy,</i> 66	Manufacturing, in Boston; tailors, by the piece, on custom-work, make longer hours. Manufacturing, in Boston. " " 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., less meal-times; average, less than 60 per week. Huddersfield; nominally 55½ ac- tual working-hours, 50 per week. Edinburgh, Dundee and Leith. Barmen. Berlin. Milan.
CARPET-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i> 66 <i>"</i> 63¾ <i>"</i> 64½ <i>Eng.</i> 59 <i>"</i> 58½ <i>Prus.</i> 72	Danvers. Worcester. Other places. Kidderminster. Leeds. Silesia,—Turkey carpets.
CORSET-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i> 54 <i>Eng.</i> 60	Boston. 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., less meal-times; average, less than 60 hours per week.
COTTON MANU- FACTURES,	<i>Mass.</i> 60 <i>"</i> 62½ <i>"</i> 64½	Ipswich, hosiery. Lawrence and Fall River. Lowell.

TABLE II.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.		Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANU- FACTURES—CON.	<i>Mass.</i>	66	New Bedford, Taunton and other places.
	"	68½	Millbury and Indian Orchard
	"	66 to 70	Many places. See note.*
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	Bury in Lancashire, Blackburn and Oldham.
	"	59	Manchester.
	"	59	Other places.
	<i>Ger.</i>	60 to 63	Hosiery,—Hohenstein in Saxony.
	"	72	" Lichtenstein and other places in Saxony.
	"	66	Schönan, Leibnitz,—Saxony.
	<i>Prus.</i>	66+	Berlin,—6 A. M. to 7 P. M., less meal-times, for men, women and children.
	"	90	Dressers, Oberlangenberg, Silesia.
	"	72	Other branches, " "
DRESS-MAKING, .	<i>Mass.</i>	54	Boston.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	8 A. M. to 8 P. M., less meal-times; average, less than 60.
	<i>Ger.</i>	66	Altenburg.
	"	54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
	<i>Prus.</i>	60 to 72	Berlin.
ENVELOPE-MAK- ING, . . .	<i>Mass.</i>	59	Springfield.
	<i>Eng.</i>	51	9 A. M. to 7 P. M., less 1½ hours for meals.
GLASS-MAKING, .	<i>Mass.</i>	40	Near Boston. Work 8 " moves " a week, 5 hours a move.
	<i>Eng.</i>	50	London.
	"	54	On the Tyne.
	<i>Aus.</i>	48	Bohemia,—by the piece.
HATS AND CAPS, .	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston, Methuen and other places.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	
	<i>Prus.</i>	60	Barmen.

* In 233 textile manufactories in the State of Massachusetts, the hours of labor per week are as follows:—

19 mills run	60	hours per week.
48 " "	62½	" " "
5 " "	63½	" " "
36 " "	64½	" " "
111 " "	66	" " "
14 " "	66 to 70	" " "

Estimating the average of the 14 last named as 68 hours, the average of the 233 mills is very nearly 64½ hours per week.

TABLE II.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.		Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
IRON MANUFACTURE,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	<i>Eng.</i>	59	Middleborough, Darlington, Manchester and other places.
	<i>Prus.</i>	60	Berlin and Düsseldorf; in the latter place, 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., less meal-times. Work day and night, and also on Sunday; for the latter service a higher wage is paid.
	"	72	Barmen.
JUTE MANUFACTURES,	<i>Mass.</i>	66	Salem, Methuen and other places.
	"	62½	Methuen; see above.
	"	60	Hingham.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	
	<i>Scot.</i>	60	Glasgow and Dundee.
	"	58	Dundee; see above.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	"	59	Same locations; 1 hour less on Saturday.
	<i>Scot.</i>	57	Glasgow.
MATCH-MAKING,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	Manchester.
PRES'RV'D MEATS, PICKLES, &C.,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston; see note, under this head, following Table I.
PRINTING,	<i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston and vicinity.
	"	59	Same places; 1 hour less on Saturday.
	<i>Eng.</i>	60	Guildford and Lewes.
	"	59	Sunderland
	"	58	Barnsley, Blackburn, Chesterfield, Derby, Huddersfield, Leeds and Sheffield.
	"	57	Halifax and Hartlepool.
	"	56½	Durham.
	"	56	Dewsbury and Scarborough.
	"	55	Bradford and Manchester.
	"	54	Newcastle and Hull.
	"	53	Manchester; see above (55).
	"	52½	York.
	<i>Scot.</i>	54	Edinburgh and Leith.
PAPER MANUFACTURE,	"	54½	Other places.
	"	48 to 52	Daily papers.
	<i>Mass.</i>	72	Night and day; Newton Lower Falls.
	"	66	Lawrence.
	"	60	Lawrence and Holyoke.
	<i>Ger.</i>	84	Bautzen in Saxony.
	"	54 to 60	Dresden in Saxony.
	<i>Belg.</i>	72	Antwerp; night and day.

TABLE II.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
ROPE MANUFACTURE, . . . { <i>Mass.</i>	66	New Bedford.
" " " " { "	60	Boston, vicinity, and Plymouth.
RUBBER MANUFACTURES, . . . { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Easthampton and Lowell; suspenders, frillings, webs, &c.
" " " " { "	59	Boston and vicinity; rubber shoes, boots, surgical instruments, hose and belting.
SHIP BUILDING, . . . { <i>Mass.</i>	60	New work; Boston and vicinity.
" " " " { "	48	Old " " "
SAFES AND LOCKS { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston.
" " " " { <i>Eng.</i>	60	London.
SOAP AND CANDLES, . . . { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Cambridgeport and other places.
TYPE FOUNDRIES, { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Boston.
" " " " { <i>Eng.</i>	58	London.
" " " " { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Woburn and other places.
" " " " { <i>Eng.</i>	50 to 55½	Huddersfield; 55½ nominally; 50 actual working hours.
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, . . . { <i>Ger.</i>	66	Altenburg; 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., less meal-times.
" " " " { "	54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
" " " " { <i>Prus.</i>	60	Barmen.
" " " " { <i>Italy,</i>	66	Milan.
" " " " { <i>Mass.</i>	60	Cambridgeport and other places.
" " " " { "	48	Westfield.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS, . . . { <i>Eng.</i>	56	London and Boston.
" " " " { <i>Scot.</i>	56	Edinburgh and Glasgow.
" " " " { <i>Ger.</i>	54 to 60	Dresden, Saxony.
" " " " { <i>Prus.</i>	66+	Berlin.
" " " " { <i>Belg.</i>	63	Females.
" " " " { <i>Mass.</i>	70	Enfield; see note under "Cotton."
" " " " { "	66	Millbury, Worcester and other places.
" " " " { "	64½	Lowell.
" " " " { "	62½	Lawrence and Fall River.
" " " " { "	60	Hosiery; Ipswich, Athol and other places.
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, . . . { <i>Eng.</i>	60	Rochdale, Dewsbury, Keighley, Halifax, Leeds, Manchester and near Huddersfield.
" " " " { <i>Scot.</i>	60	Glasgow and Kilmarnock.
" " " " { <i>Ger.</i>	54 to 78	Saxony; sorters, 54; shearers (females) and fullers, 78 hours. In Luckenwalde, shearers (girls) work 78 hours.

TABLE II.—Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND COUNTRIES.	Hours of labor per week.	REMARKS.
WOOLLEN MANU- FACTURES—Con.	{ <i>Ger.</i> 72	Chemnitz, Saxony.
	{ " 66	Glauchau, Saxony; Düsseldorf, 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., less meal-times.
	{ <i>Prus.</i> 72	Silesia and Aix-la-Chapelle.
	{ " 72	Rhenish Prussia; 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., less meal-times.
	{ " 66	Barmen.
	{ <i>Aus.</i> 66 to 78	5, 6 or 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., less meal- times; Jaegerndorf, Brünn, Troppan and Bielitz.
	{ <i>Italy,</i> 60	Milan; males and females.

P a r t V.

CONDITION OF TEXTILE FABRIC MANU-
FACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

D I G E S T

OF ENGLISH LAWS RELATIVE TO MACHIN-
ERY AND SANITARY MATTERS.

Part V.

CONDITION OF TEXTILE FABRIC MANUFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The condition of the textile fabric manufactories of the Commonwealth is a subject which demands the careful attention of the government, and one regarding which but little real information is diffused beyond mill circles.

We have aimed to make as thorough a canvass as our time would allow, and give the legislature in a compact and comprehensive form, the results of our investigations; and although the space occupied in the presentation of facts obtained is small, the labor involved in deducing them has been immense. To obtain the average air-space given to each operative, in any particular kind of room, of the several factories inspected, required many processes of multiplication and division; we have given the average air-space of each operative in 2,140 separate rooms; this has necessitated nearly seven thousand calculations.

Our investigations have been made by competent and reliable parties, in person. We endeavored to confine the inspection to mills belonging to incorporated companies, but we have returns from many private ones which enter into the results given.

The whole number of incorporated companies in the State, engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics, is 219. We are not able to give the number of private concerns so engaged.

Our agents have visited in all,	233
Incorporated,	180
Private,	53

Whole number of inspection returns,	207
Refusing to allow an inspection,	3
Promising an inspection return by agents of mills, but neglecting to make same,	15
Failed, stopped or changing machinery,	8

Our success in securing a full inspection of so large a number has been due to the plans adopted,—sending gentlemen directly to the agents of mills, and asking for information upon but few points, and with four or five exceptions we have been able to overcome all objections, and have received the coöperation of owners and agents. Besides the returns relative to ventilation, fire-escape, protection of machinery, etc., we give the general condition of things, that the legislature may be able to determine accurately whether a system of laws like that of England is required in this State; and that England's system may be known, we give in this part of our report, a digest of English laws upon the topics treated in this department; the digest of laws relative to employment and education being given in their appropriate chapter, Part I.

It should be borne in mind that the facts stated are the results of actual observation, embodied in sworn statements by the party making and reporting the examination. We give, first, the consolidated facts on special points; second, the brief reports on the general condition of the various factories visited; and third, digest of English laws.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

The means of escape, in case of fire, from the work-rooms, are not varied in character; outside ladders, platforms and ladders, and inside and tower stairways being the general means employed.

Number employing outside ladders and platforms only,	192
“ “ tower stairway and outside ladders and platforms,	21
“ having no means of escape other than inside stairways,	37

Number of mills in which all outside doors open out-wardly,	82
“ in which all outside doors open inwardly,	129
“ “ doors swing both ways, on pivot-hinges,	22

PROTECTION OF SHAFTING.

Number in which shafting is fully protected,	30
“ “ main belts are boxed up,	136
“ “ shafting is protected by its height only,	38
“ “ shafting is not protected at all,	26
“ “ shafting in partially protected,	3

MACHINERY, HOW GUARDED.

Most mills in the State have their machinery guarded to protect employés from accident, but not to that extent which perhaps ought to prevail. In 23 mills, operatives have little or no protection against accident.

ELEVATORS.

Number of mills having no elevators,	67
“ “ “ Thompson's patent,	36
“ “ “ well-protected safety-catch,	40
“ “ “ elevators run by steam-power,	15
“ “ “ ordinary elevators,	71

MACHINERY, HOW CLEANED.

Number of mills in which machinery is cleaned while running,	67
Number in which machinery is stopped while being cleaned,	140
Number in which machinery is cleaned by operatives,	102

VENTILATION.

Number of mills ventilated by doors only,	11
“ “ “ by patent ventilators,	26
“ “ “ by windows and doors,	81
“ “ “ by windows at top,	34

Number of mills ventilated by windows at top and bot-				
			tom,	78
“	“	“	by iron pipes,	4
“	“	“	by fans,	2

We have the exact measurement of 2,140 separate rooms, comprising 64 different kinds of rooms, or rooms used for 64 different purposes.

The following table shows the style of room, number of each kind examined, the average amount of air-space to each operative employed in the various rooms; also the largest and the least amount of air-space to one operative, in the several departments. A few large rooms used for purposes where but a small number of people are employed, have been left out of the table, but not to affect the average given. It will be borne in mind that machinery and materials diminish the average amounts of air-space given at least twenty-five per cent.

NAMES OF ROOMS.	No. of rooms in- spected.	Average air-space, in cubic feet, to each operative.	Largest amount of air-space, in cubic feet, to one operative.	Least amount of air-space, in cubic feet, to one operative.
Bleachery,	21	7,055	50,369	1,428
Boiler-room,	9	19,485	73,500	4,100
Braiding-room,	4	5,246	12,666	2,037
Burling-room,	7	2,290	6,720	847
Cloth-room,	9	3,620	6,321	1,180
Combing-room,	3	5,554	7,250	3,571
Carding,	13	3,461	6,652	1,125
Cotton-house,	3	10,758	19,200	1,574
Dressing,	139	6,748	33,583	1,014
Dyeing,	87	5,680	70,025	443
Drying,	56	11,782	53,912	1,188
Engine-room,	6	14,113	24,288	2,540
Engraving-room,	7	2,130	3,000	521
Finishing-room,	109	3,298	26,673	540
Folding-room,	29	3,748	12,393	974
Fulling-room,	11	4,487	11,037	2,000
Gigging-room,	9	3,573	5,113	2,330
Hosiery-room,	4	1,437	3,612	1,126
Machinery,	26	7,022	50,600	720
Preparation,	395	5,815	63,050	947
Packing,	93	5,299	24,901	532

TABLE—Continued.

NAMES OF ROOMS.	No. of rooms in- spected.	Average air-space, in cubic feet, to each operative.	Largest amount of air-space, in cubic feet, to one operative.	Least amount of air-space, in cubic feet, to one operative.
Picker-house,	32	7,434	24,960	923
Printing,	11	2,458	4,420	579
Repairing,	43	4,890	15,850	1,178
Reeling,	6	2,551	6,840	784
Spinning-ring,	127	3,049	11,572	555
" mule,	281	5,213	21,360	687
" jack,	33	3,279	10,944	1,519
" flyer,	4	8,692	24,055	1,579
" cup,	4	1,802	2,231	1,313
Spooling and warping,	162	3,953	21,299	574
Scouring,	19	6,079	11,606	1,027
Steaming,	2	20,531	38,400	2,672
Shearing,	7	10,289	50,369	2,400
Twisting,	6	3,736	6,840	1,803
Weaving,	276	3,327	34,908	495
Wool-washing,	6	8,713	27,440	1,809
" sorting,	28	3,131	13,000	1,035
Winding,	7	1,871	3,278	511

These facts are of vital importance, for certainly the legislature should know whether the operatives in the mills of the State are crowded to an unhealthy extent, or whether they receive the proper amount of air-space.

We have been to considerable pains, while calculating the average air-space allowed to each operative, to present, so far as we could, from scientific sources, the amount of air-space which has been deemed essential to secure a proper condition under which the operative may work with safety, so far as the air he breathes is concerned. The Royal Commissioners appointed by the British government to inquire into the sanitary condition of barracks and hospitals (see Report of State Board of Health, Mass., 1871, page 373), reported, in 1857, that the capacity of the rooms should be not less than six hundred (600) cubic feet of air-space for each soldier, and the supply of air per minute and per man not less than twenty cubic feet.

Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, Secretary of the American Institute of

Architects, has given the following estimate of fresh air required by every person every hour:—

In hospitals, ordinary patients,	2,000 to 2,800 cubic feet.	
“ wounded	4,300	“
“ epidemic	5,600	“
In workshops,	2,000 to 3,500	“
prisons,	2,100	“
barracks,	1,000 to 1,650	“
theatres,	1,400 to 2,400	“
schools for children,	400 to 500	“

By this estimate each operative should have from 2,000 to 3,500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, or a supply of from 30 to 60 cubic feet per minute.

Pettenkofer, Wilson and Parkes, all eminent authorities, agree in the opinion that 3,000 cubic feet of pure air should be supplied to each adult per hour, or about 50 cubic feet per minute; that the problem is, to determine how many times the air in a smaller space can be changed; how much smaller the space may be than 3,000 cubic feet; and what agencies shall be used to change the air. Practically, it is determined that by what is called natural ventilation (*i. e.*, no fans, blowers, exhausts, etc., being used), the air in a small space can be changed but a few times per hour without creating draught; hence the smaller the space the more rapid the change must be, and the greater the danger from draught; and indeed, without the best appliances, air can be changed in a small space only a few times, say six or eight per hour, at best, without danger. Consequently, it is far better to have 3,000 cubic feet of air-space and change the air gradually once an hour, than an air space of 1,000 cubic feet and change three times an hour.

Ranke, in his *Elements of Physiology*, fixes as the necessary minimum amount for each individual, the average quantity of 2,118 cubic feet of air per hour, or about 35 cubic feet per minute.

It is well established that the breath of one adult will vitiate about 500 cubic feet of air per hour,—while the heat of the body, of gas and other lights, fires, etc., vitiate per-

haps half as much more ; so that, on this basis, an adult, in a sweet and well-built dwelling, requires at least from 700 to 800 cubic feet of air per hour. How much, then, should the operatives have, when surrounded by the various gases, steam, dust, heated air, and oil-fouling condition of the factory, and working in a room with many others,—all the circumstances connected with his employment demanding a large consumption of oxygen?

Enormous as the figures we have given may appear, they have been determined in two ways,—by mathematical calculation and innumerable experiments under the direction of various scientific men, by which experiments the independent mathematical calculations have been corroborated.

It is clearly and quite positively shown, then, that an operative in our mills, or a workman in our workshops, should have a supply of fresh air of from 25 to 50 cubic feet per minute, or 1,500 to 3,000 cubic feet per hour, and an air-space of from 1,000 to 3,000 cubic feet, according to surroundings and means of ventilation.

GENERAL CONDITION OF TEXTILE FABRIC MANUFACTORIES.

ADAMS BROTHERS & Co.'s MILL, *South Adams*.—Main belts boxed, machinery guarded, rooms well ventilated and clean. Machinery set far apart, so that operatives have plenty of room to do work. Means of escape from fire not very good, as there is but one fire-ladder.

ÆTNA MILLS, *Watertown*.—Main belts boxed, machinery unprotected, rooms low-studded and badly ventilated. Means of escape from fire good, though there is only one stairway in two hundred feet of building ; yet there are five stationary fire-ladders with platforms, which are sufficient for all the help in case of fire. Elevators in tower, but entirely unprotected.

AGAWAM CANAL CO., *West Springfield*.—Picker-rooms can be flooded with steam and water in case of fire ; one hundred feet of hose to each hydrant. There are three hydrants in carding-room, and one in every other room. Elevators are

protected by casing, with hoisting doors to each room, and by safety-catches. Main belts are covered in by brick partition in picker-room; in other rooms boxed. Machinery well guarded. One of the finest mills in the State.

AGAWAM MANUFACTURING Co., *South Hadley*.—Small, three-story wooden mill. Machinery and belts only partially protected, but not specially dangerous. Rooms low-studded and badly ventilated.

AMERICAN PRINT-WORKS, *Fall River*. Rooms very lofty. Stairways in towers twenty-two feet square. The finest print-room in Massachusetts. Works in first-class order throughout.

AMERICAN LINEN Co., *Fall River*.—Machinery well guarded; main belts boxed from floor to floor. Means of escape from fire ample for all emergencies. During our visit a fire broke out in the picker-room, and though it lasted half an hour, there was no undue excitement among the operatives, they well knowing that, in case of need, every one could retire without the slightest danger to life or limb. Boys and girls, from eight years upwards, are employed here.

AMESBURY MILLS, *Amesbury*.—This mill is in good condition. Means of escape from fire ample. Machinery guarded where necessary. Main belts boxed. Very clean for a woollen mill.

ANNAWAN MILL, *Fall River*.—Old mill, low-studded, but rooms cool and pleasant to work in. Machinery new and well protected; main belts boxed. Plenty of spare room round machines; in fact, more than is necessary; but the machinery being new and the mill old, the spare room could not be utilized. Gas lighted with Batchelder's Electric Torch.

APPLETON Co., *Lowell*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Means of escape in case of fire very good. Elevators safe, and mill generally in fine order.

ARLINGTON WOOLLEN MILLS, *Lawrence*.—Imported worsted machinery, thoroughly protected. Main belts boxed. Rooms well ventilated. Elevator in tower, protected by hoisting doors, perfectly safe with care, but, as the stairs wind round the elevator, it is decidedly in the wrong place.

ASSABET MANUFACTURING CO., *Maynard*.—Machinery and main belts guarded. Rooms clean, cool and well ventilated. This corporation has, within a few years, made great improvements in the mills, for the health and comfort of operatives, and they are now as well arranged and conducted as any mills in the State.

ATLANTA MILL, *Millbury*.—Old wooden mill, in fact several mills, for there are several small buildings with machinery running, and operatives working. Machinery and main belts guarded, well ventilated and protected.

ATLANTIC MILLS, *Lawrence*.—This company has within a few years made almost an entire change in their machinery and mills, and they stand to-day among the best in the State. Main belts thoroughly boxed. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Machinery well guarded and safe. Means of escape from fire good. This corporation has adopted and maintained, for over six years, the ten-hour system.

BALDWIN CO., *North Chelmsford*.—Machinery very well protected. Main belts boxed where necessary. Elevators small and need no protection, as they are only used to hoist small weights the height of one story, and no one can ride upon them, as they are so small. Means of escape from fire very good.

BALLARDVALE MILLS, *Ballardvale*.—Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts guarded. Means of escape from fire excellent; one of the cleanest and best woollen mills in the State.

BARTLETT MILLS, *Newburyport*.—Machinery in picker-room unprotected; in other rooms protected where necessary. Gears boxed. Elevators old, small and unprotected, but not

dangerous, as no one is allowed to ride upon them. One elevator in tower, the other in mill.

BEAMAN MANUFACTURING Co., *West Boylston*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Elevators with safety-catch. Lighted with oil.

BELAIRE MANUFACTURING Co., *Pittsfield*.—Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated. Elevator thoroughly guarded by casing, with doors on each landing in tower. Main belts boxed. Machinery guarded where necessary. One of the finest woollen mills in the State.

BELVIDERE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING Co., *Lowell*.—Two mills. No. 1 has no means of escape from fire excepting one stair-way. Machinery and main belts partially guarded. Rooms low-studded and poorly ventilated.

No. 2. Main belts in weaving and spinning rooms entirely unprotected, and are dangerous. Carding-room very hot, and devoid of ventilation.

BERKSHIRE WOOLLEN MILLS, *Great Barrington*.—Machinery and belts well guarded. Rooms well ventilated, and clean for a woollen mill. Means of escape from fire not as ample as is necessary for a mill so large as this.

BIGELOW & ALBEE'S SATINET MILL, *Worcester*.—Fine, large, high-studded rooms; machinery well protected; ventilated, clean and cool.

BLACKSTONE MILLS, *Blackstone*.—Picker and carding rooms very clean and airy. Spinning and weaving rooms clean and well ventilated. Stairways in five large towers in front of mill. Fire-ladders located wherever necessary. Machinery and belts thoroughly protected. Some doors open in, some out, and others slide. Mill very clean and machinery well protected. Have twelve bath-rooms for the use of operatives, with hot and cold water, and a good supply of clean towels. Operatives allowed half an hour per week for bathing.

BOOTT COTTON MILLS, *Lowell*.—Stairways in tower. Doors of rooms open in centre, and swing both ways. Fire-ladders well arranged, two to each platform, at each story, and well protected by railings. Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts thoroughly protected. Fire-pails and blankets at door of each room. Mills well conducted, and among the best in the State.

RICHARD BORDEN MILL, *Fall River*.—Picker-room exceedingly cool and clean. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Machinery and belts thoroughly protected throughout the mill.

BORDER CITY MILL, *Fall River*.—Imported machinery thoroughly guarded. Main belts all cased. Picker-room very clean, and can be flooded with steam and water in a few seconds, by means of sprinklers and fire apparatus; means of escape from fire very good. Elevators well protected and safe. Mill in very fine condition.

BOSTON DUCK CO., *Palmer*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery partially protected. The upper story, devoted to warping and dressing, is greatly crowded with machinery; very hot, disagreeable and lacks ventilation. The fire-ladders and platforms are of wood, but well arranged, having two ladders to each platform, with railing around. Means of escape from fire good, excepting upper room; the ladders do not reach that.

BOSTON FLAX MILLS, *East Braintree*.—Several mills, one stone, the rest of wood. One mill, old, low-studded and badly ventilated; in some rooms there is a great deal of dusty fibre floating about, which has to be inhaled by the operatives. It requires special methods of ventilation, and in all first-class mills they have put suction-fans over machines to draw it out of rooms, but even with these the business is very dirty, and when combined with low rooms, it is unhealthy in the extreme. Machinery mostly imported, and thoroughly guarded. Have a few American machines that are not so well guarded, but, on the whole, mills are in fair condition.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING CO., *Waltham*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor; gears on shafting boxed. Machinery thoroughly guarded. Elevators protected by hoisting doors and safety-catches. Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire ample for all emergencies. Hosiery mill located about a mile from the above, and connected with the bleachery; is not in as good condition, as the rooms are low-studded and poorly ventilated; and as a large number are employed in each room, according to space, some special methods of ventilation are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of operatives. Bleachery and dye-house in very good order.

BRAMANVILLE COTTON MILLS, *Millbury*.—Old mill, well ventilated and clean. Elevator in tower not sufficiently protected, but the owners are making arrangements to protect it with pipes. Machinery and belts protected. Lighted with oil.

BRIERLEY'S MILL, *Millbury*.—Wood. Machinery and main belts unprotected. Room low-studded, with small windows, and badly ventilated. The fire-escape ladder is of no service, as it is located between the windows, without any platform, and cannot be reached from the rooms. Lighted with oil.

BURLING MILLS, *Millbury*.—Mills in first-rate order as regards ventilation, protection of machinery and belts; rooms cool and clean; means of escape from fire good.

CAPRON MILLS, *Uxbridge*.—Wood. Old, low-studded and dark; one cannot walk upright in some rooms, for the pulleys and belts. Picker-room machinery unprotected and dangerous. Lighted with oil.

CENTRAL MILLS, *Uxbridge*.—Machinery and belts well protected; rooms cool and well ventilated; means of escape from fire good; stairways in tower; lighted with oil.

CENTRAL MILLS, *Southbridge*.—Machinery in picker-room unprotected; carding, spinning and weaving rooms protected.

Main belts partially guarded; stairs narrow and means of escape from fire insufficient. No ventilation, except by windows, and they are small.

CHASE MILLS, *Fall River*.—Fine, large, new mill; not fully running when visited; high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery with latest improvements, and well guarded. Stop machinery to clean in carding-room, but they have to clean as they can in spinning and weaving rooms, as no time is allowed for that purpose. Operatives own shares in corporation.

CHASE MILLS, *Lowell*.—Machinery and belts well guarded; rooms well ventilated; plenty of room around machines to do work. Mill clean and in good order.

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO., *Chicopee Falls*.—Machinery well guarded. Main belts in separate rooms, with doors from working-rooms; picker and carding rooms have sprinklers and pipes for steam in case of fire. Escapes from fire very good. Elevators in towers well protected, with doors on each landing, and provided with safety-catch. Mill first-class.

J. C. CHURCHILL'S MILL (Suspenders), *Lowell*.—In good order.

COLUMBIAN MILLS, *Southbridge*.—Part wood. Machinery so very close together that there is scarcely room to do work, and it is entirely unprotected. Main belts boxed; stairs narrow and very steep; means of escape from fire bad; rooms clean but badly ventilated.

NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE CO., *New Bedford*.—Rooms low-studded, and some of them badly ventilated. Machinery in some rooms unprotected. Main belts boxed where necessary. With exceptions, as above, the mill is in as good condition as the nature of the business will admit.

CORDAVILLE MILLS, *Cordaville*.—This mill is in fine order for a blanket mill.

CORDIS MILL, *Millbury*.—Low-studded, has small windows and is badly ventilated. Machinery and main belts guarded; means of escape from fire good.

CROMPTON CARPET CO., *Worcester*.—This is one of the finest mills in the State. Large, lofty rooms, very clean and cool. Machinery and main belts guarded, and means of escape from fire superior.

CRANE & WATERS' HOSIERY MILL, *Millbury*.—Wood. Picker and carding rooms dirty and badly ventilated. Main belts unprotected. Machinery only partially guarded, but not specially dangerous. Means of escape from fire not good, as there is but one ladder, and that is located between two windows without platforms. Lighted with oil.

CRESCENT MILLS, *Fall River*.—Means of escape from fire in this mill very fine; besides several first-class fire-ladders they have a large tower in centre of mill for stairways, twenty-two feet square. This mill is in fine order as regards cleanliness, ventilation and protection of machinery. Very pleasant and comfortable to work in.

CURTIS BLANKET MILL, *Worcester*.—Mill old, low-studded and crowded in some rooms; machinery and belts only partially protected. Ventilation imperfect. Means of escape from fire bad; one fire-ladder of no service, as it is located between windows, without platforms, and some of the stairways are steep and narrow.

DALBY MILLS, *Newton*.—A very fine mill, high-studded, and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Means of escape from fire by stairways in tower, and two fire-ladders, with platforms, which are ample for all emergencies.

DANVERS CARPET CO., *Danvers Centre*.—Dirty and badly ventilated. Machinery and belts unprotected. No regard paid to either the health or morals of operatives. Tenements in as bad condition as mills; should say this is one of the worst, if not the worst mill, in the State.

W. D. DAVIES & Co.'s MILL, *Uxbridge*.—Brick mill, in good order throughout. Lighted with oil.

DAVOL MILLS, *Fall River*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Rooms high-studded and very clean and neat. Machinery with latest improvements, and thoroughly guarded. Great attention has been paid to the health and comfort of operatives, which in a great measure is due to the superintendent. Weave-rooms cool and pleasant to work in. In nearly every mill in Fall River the weave-rooms are very hot, and oppressive, steam blowing through the rooms from morning till night; but in this mill the necessary moisture is obtained by other means, which is a saving of money to the corporation, and a decided benefit to the health and comfort of the operatives.

DEAN COTTON AND MACHINE Co., *Taunton*.—Mill old, dark and crowded with machinery, so much so that it is difficult to do work. Floors badly worn; in some places through the top boards. Badly ventilated, and machinery and belts unprotected. Mill in very poor condition to work in. Lighted with oil.

DUDLEY HOSIERY Co., *Newton Lower Falls*.—Means of escape from fire good, as it is only a two-story building, and has a good stairway, besides windows facing on out-buildings. Main belts boxed; machinery guarded where it is necessary. Picker, scouring, bleaching and press rooms in detached buildings, one-story high. Rooms clean and well ventilated.

DUGDALE'S MILLS, *Lowell*.—In good order, well ventilated and thoroughly protected. Means of escape from fire good.

DURFEE MILLS, *Fall River*.—Windows near fire-ladders, fastened with cleats, which render the ladders almost useless in case of fire. There are stairways inside mill, at each end, but the doors are kept fast (some are screwed, others locked), which renders them of very little use. Machinery and belts well protected; ventilation very good, and, with exceptions above, mill in good order. Children seven, eight and nine years of age work here, without the necessary schooling.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING Co., *Chicopee*.—Seven mills, all in good order; one mill, particularly, having swinging doors to rooms, and the latest improvements in elevators and machinery. Mills kept very clean; main belts boxed; machinery guarded, and means of escape from fire superior; these are excellent mills in every respect.

DWIGHT WOOLLEN MILLS, *Plymouth*.—Two-story brick mill, well arranged; clean, light, and well ventilated. Machinery and belts well guarded.

EAGLE MILLS, *Athol*.—Wood; in very poor condition. Floors broken, stairs out of order, and machinery and belts entirely unprotected.

EAGLE MILLS, *West Chelmsford*.—Mill high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Main belts boxed. Machinery guarded where necessary. Means of escape from fire very good. In fact, for every requisite of a good mill, it ranks among the best.

EAGLE MILL, *Taunton*.—Machinery and belts partially protected; rooms well ventilated. Have four scuttles on roof, opened on hot days; one on dressing-room, open all the time. Mill in fair condition.

EVERETT MILLS, *Lawrence*.—Main belts boxed; machinery well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated; is in first-rate order for a mill that works colored goods.

FALL RIVER BLEACHERY, *Fall River*.—Rooms very lofty; ventilation superior. Clean, well arranged, and the finest bleachery in Massachusetts.

FALL RIVER MANUFACTORY, *Fall River*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Machinery well guarded. Ventilation good. Mill clean and in good order.

FALL RIVER PRINT WORKS, *Fall River*.—Main belts protected; the mill is low-studded, but the rooms, being narrow,

are pretty well ventilated. Machinery in picker-room old and unprotected. Fire-buckets in each mule-alley. Wooden ladders for fire-escape, without protection on platforms, and would be dangerous to use in case of fire. Boys seven and eight years of age work here.

FAULKNER MILLS, *Lowell*.—Light, airy, clean, well ventilated, and machinery and main belts well guarded; very fine mill.

W. A. FISHER'S MILLS, *Athol*.—Machinery and belts in good order, and well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated.

E. FISHER & SONS' MILLS, *Farnumville*.—Two mills, one brick, the other wood: very fair as regards ventilation and protection of machinery. Lighted with oil.

FISKDALE MILLS, *Fiskdale*.—Two very fine mills, high-studded, clean and very well ventilated; main belts and machinery thoroughly guarded. Towers in centre of mills, 20×15, for stairways. Fire-ladders where necessary. Elevators with self-closing hatches. Well conducted, and first-class.

FITCHBURG COTTON MILLS, *Fitchburg*.—Old wooden mill, heated with stoves, and lighted with oil. Low-studded, poorly ventilated, and not very clean. Machinery only partially protected. Very small children work here.

FITCHBURG WOOLLEN MILL, *Fitchburg*.—Machinery and belts partially protected. Fairly ventilated, but not very clean. Means of escape from fire good.

FITCHBURG DUCK MILL, *Fitchburg*.—Picker-room lofty, cool and well protected. Machinery guarded. Main belts partially guarded; one in ring-room dangerous; in weave-room they are boxed from floor to floor. Mill clean and well ventilated.

FLINT MILLS, *Fall River*.—Fine large mill, with very commodious tower for stairway. Rooms lofty, well ventilated

and clean. Machinery and main belts thoroughly guarded. Elevators inside rooms, with self-closing hatches, protected by casings of lattice-work, with hoisting doors in each room, perfectly safe, and quite an ornament to the mill. The officers of this mill are very watchful and attentive, and whenever they see a need of improvement they attend to it immediately. The sanitary arrangements are simply perfect. Water-closets for both males and females in every room where they work; so arranged, that whenever the door is opened, a stream of water runs down the pipe and carries away all odor.

FREDONIA MILL, *Shirley*.—Machinery only partially protected. Main belts boxed, excepting in upper story, where they are unprotected. Ventilation poor. Heated with stoves and lighted with oil.

GERMANIA MILLS, *Holyoke*.—These mills, as their name implies, are conducted and run almost exclusively by Germans. Rooms high-studded, cool, clean and well ventilated. Elevator in tower protected by casings, with sliding doors on each landing. Machinery and main belts well guarded. This is one of the best woollen mills in the State.

G. H. GILBERT & Co.'s MILL, *Ware*.—Rooms low-studded, and badly ventilated. Machinery and main belts partially protected. Escape from fire good.

G. H. GILBERT'S MILL, *Gilbertville*.—Four mills, all in fine order; especially No 4, it being the latest built; it is higher studded and better ventilated, but all are well protected and clean. The company own the whole village, which is pleasantly situated in a valley, on both sides of the Ware River, about four miles above Ware.

GLASGOW MILLS, *Hadley Falls*.—Machinery and belts well protected. Means of escape from fire very good. Ventilation excellent; some rooms are ventilated by suction-fans, which draw the impure air from the rooms, and render

them very cool and pleasant. No children employed here unless they have the necessary legal schooling.

GLENDALE ELASTIC Co., *Easthampton*.—Rooms lofty and well ventilated. Main belts boxed; have no dangerous machinery. Escape from fire good. Mill as clean as the nature of the business will admit.

GLOBE PRINT WORKS, *Fall River*.—Old, low-studded, and very dark in some departments; but fairly ventilated for print-works. Some rooms in very good condition.

GRAFTON MILLS, *Grafton*.—Three mills; one mill in good order. Machinery and belts guarded. Means of escape from fire good. No. 2, carding room very low-studded, and badly ventilated, but no shafting overhead. In upper rooms pipe runs through roof. No. 3 mill, wood, low-studded and poorly ventilated. Old machinery and mill in poor condition.

GRANITE MILLS, *Fall River*.—Main belts cased from floor to floor. Machinery in one picker-room thoroughly protected; in the other only partially. Breaker-cards stopped one day per week, and taken apart to clean. Superintendent claims that it pays to have extra machines to do so. Have also a labor-saving apparatus in the form of a railway and turn-table, to carry warps from the warpers to slashers, thus saving the toil of lifting the heavy beams, besides protecting the floor from wearing, as is the case with trucking. Mills in very good condition and well conducted. Several very small children at work, some only seven years old, both girls and boys.

GREENVILLE MANUFACTURING Co., *Florence*.—Old mill. Machinery and belts protected. Means of escape from fire good. Rooms clean but badly ventilated.

GRISWOLDVILLE MANUFACTURING Co., *Griswoldville*.—Two mills. No. 1 is only two stories high, and every window can be used, in case of fire, without danger. Machinery

and main belts well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. No. 2 is a fine new mill and in first-class order.

GROVELAND MILLS, *Groveland*.—Three mills, one of wood, two of brick. The old mill (wood) is two stories high, low-studded and badly ventilated, but very clean. The upper (brick) mill is higher studded, but the lower room is very badly ventilated and dirty; other rooms fair. Elevator in tower protected by doors, which are kept shut when not in use. Main belts cased. The new brick mill is high-studded, well ventilated and clean. Elevator in tower protected by bars kept up when not in use. Machinery partially protected, but is not dangerous. Main belts in spinning-room not guarded, and dangerous. Escape from fire good.

HADLEY CO. (THREAD), *Holyoke*.—Means of escape from fire excellent. The stairways are in towers, and are double, one on each side. The space at the door of each room in tower is large enough to hold all the help in that room; besides, there are fire-ladders for every one hundred feet of building on both sides of mill. Carding and picker rooms remarkably clean and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts thoroughly guarded. The winding-room is well ventilated by two of Robinson's ventilators on roof, and is very cool, healthy and comfortable to work in. Before the ventilators were put in, the girls frequently fainted at their work, but since, they can do their work with a degree of health and comfort before unknown; for the last six years there has not been a case of fainting in the room. This mill is well conducted, and ranks decidedly as one of the finest mills in the State.

HAMILTON MILLS, *Lowell*.—Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and belting well guarded and taken care of. Fire-blankets in each room. Means of escape in case of fire ample for all emergencies. Medicines furnished operatives in case of sudden sickness. As an evidence of the care the owners take of operatives, they are changing their shuttles, so that weavers can do their work without drawing the lint from filling into their lungs; this will be a great benefit to their health and comfort.

• HAMILTON WOOLLEN Co., *Globe Village*.—Several mills and print-works. One mill high-studded, clean, cool and well ventilated. Machinery and belts well protected. Sprinklers in every room and in every respect a first-class mill. The other mills are in fair condition, and kept in as good order as possible considering they are old mills. The print-works is a fine establishment. Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated.

HAMPDEN MILLS, *Holyoke*.—Means of escape from fire very good, having tower 20×20 feet for stairway, and fire-ladders wherever necessary. Main belts thoroughly guarded; in carding-room partitioned off. The machinery is nearly all the latest improved English, and thoroughly guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Mill well conducted and in good order.

HARRIS MILL, *Oakdale*.—Picker-room unprotected; other rooms good. Heated with stoves and lighted with oil.

HAYDEN MANUFACTURING Co., *Haydenville*.—Machinery and belts guarded where it is necessary. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire good. Mill well conducted.

HINGHAM JUTE AND BAGGING Co., *Hingham*.—Mill small. Main belts boxed. Machinery well guarded. Ventilation good. Have suction-fans in preparing-room to draw the dust from the machines and carry it outside the mill. The manufacture of jute, with all the known modes of preparing, is dirty at best, but this company keep the mill as clean and free from dust as the nature of the business will admit.

HINGHAM CORDAGE Co., *Hingham*.—Mill in good order. Machinery and main belts guarded. Ventilation very good. Sprinklers in every room. Have more and better apparatus for putting out fire than for escaping from it.

HINSDALE BROTHERS' MILL, *Hinsdale*.—Machinery and belts well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Stairways wide, and means of escape from fire good.

E. W. HOLBROOK'S MILL, *Oakdale*.—A wooden mill in fair condition. Machinery and belts partially protected. Means of escape from fire not good, having only one outlet and one fire-ladder.

JOHN HOLT'S MILL, *Lowell*.—Clean and well ventilated.

HOPEVILLE SATINET MILLS, *Worcester*.—A wooden mill, two stories and basement; is well guarded and ventilated. Heated with stoves and lighted with oil.

HOPEWELL COTTON MILLS, *Taunton*.—Mill old and low-studded, built in 1815. Rooms dark, windows small, and badly ventilated. Machinery unprotected, but not specially dangerous. Rooms kept clean, but rather crowded with machinery. Have a school in connection with mill. Teacher paid by company. Endeavor to comply with the school law, but find it hard work, as parents falsely state the ages of children; the company send out all they know to be under age.

HOLYOKE WOOLLEN CO., *Holyoke*.—In rooms where heat is generated they have Robinson's ventilators. Machinery and belts guarded where necessary. Weave-rooms low-studded and badly ventilated. Clean for a mill where they work colored goods.

HOLYOKE WARP CO., *Holyoke*.—Picker and carding rooms clean and well ventilated. Machinery well guarded. Main belts boxed. Rooms high-studded, clean and in good order.

INDIAN ORCHARD MILLS, *Springfield*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire excellent. Fine large towers to each mill capable of holding all the help in case of need; also fire-ladders at convenient distances. Machinery and belts well guarded. Mill well conducted and in fine order.

IPSWICH HOSIERY MILL, *Ipswich*.—Machinery and belts boxed. Rooms well ventilated and in good order. The owners are making considerable improvements in mill, which,

when completed, will make it more comfortable and healthy to work in. No children under fifteen are employed here.

IPSWICH WOOLLEN MILL, *Ipswich*.—Means of escape from fire good. No danger of accidents from that cause. Machinery guarded where necessary. Well ventilated and as clean as mills are where they work colored goods. No children under sixteen are employed here.

KING PHILIP MILLS, *Fall River*.—Very fine mill. Rooms lofty and very clean, well ventilated and cool. Main belts partitioned from rooms. Machinery thoroughly guarded. The top room is a magnificent one, fully fifteen feet high, and kept in fine order. Elevator thoroughly protected; no one allowed near it but the man who attends it. One of the finest mills in Fall River.

LANCASTER MILLS, *Clinton*.—The greater portion of these mills are only one story high, with windows and ventilators in the roof, which renders them among the best ventilated mills in the State. Machinery and belts well guarded. Mill clean and well conducted. Dye-works among the best in the State in every respect.

LAPHAM MILLS, *Millbury*.—Elevator in tower worked with worm underneath platform, which renders it perfectly safe; no danger of falling. Main belts not boxed, but so far away from any machinery that they are not dangerous. Machinery well protected. Rooms high-studded and well ventilated. The spinning-room the finest in the State. Lighted with oil.

LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., *Lowell*.—This mill is well provided with all means of escape in case of fire. The means of putting out fire are also superior. Machinery well guarded and in good order. Main belts thoroughly boxed and perfectly safe. Rooms lofty, clean and well ventilated. Doors to rooms work on swivel, and swing both ways. Very fine mills.

LAWRENCE DUCK CO., *Lawrence*.—Rooms lofty, cool, clean

and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Mills in good order.

LAWRENCE WOOLLEN CO., *Lawrence*.—This is one of the finest woollen mills in the State, both as regards ventilation and cleanliness; it is well guarded and protected, and means of escape from fire are ample.

LINWOOD MILL, *Northbridge*.—Large pulleys and main belts boxed. Machinery guarded. Ventilators in upper story with fans inside, turned by power, which create a thorough draught of air as long as the mill is in operation. Rooms cool, clean and well ventilated. Lighted with oil.

LIVINGSTONE, CARTER & CO.'S MILL, *Lowell*.—Small mill; clean and well protected.

LOVELL MANUFACTURING CO., *Holden*.—Mill old, low-studded and poorly ventilated. Machinery and main belts partially protected. Means of escape from fire ample; there is great need of improvements for the health and comfort of operatives.

LOWELL MANUFACTURING CO., *Lowell*.—Rooms cool, airy, and as comfortable as the nature of the business will admit; in upper story have nine ventilators five feet square. Machinery well guarded. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire as perfect as present knowledge extends. Some time ago they had a fire, and found they had not a sufficiency of ladders; they were putting up eight or ten more during our inspection; they are now completed. Have no children under the legal age, to the best of their knowledge.

LOWELL HOSIERY CO., *Lowell*.—Rooms high-studded, clean, and very comfortable to work in. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Means of escape from fire good.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING CO., *Ludlow*.—This mill was originally built for a cotton-mill,—one part in 1821, and the balance before 1830, and is a very fine mill for an old one; will compare very favorably with a majority of modern mills

in every respect. Main belts and machinery thoroughly protected. Means of escape from fire excellent, having two or three doors in every room, and fire-ladders with platforms, in some places taking in four or five windows. Ventilation is very good. Have all the latest improved machinery for their business, and is one of the finest jute and linen mills in the State.

LYMAN MILLS, *Holyoke*.—Towers with double stairways in each. Fire-ladders in abundance; around the carding-room, on three sides, there is a balcony or platform with ladders attached. Fire-pails on each landing, with hose and all necessary apparatus for putting out fire. Picker and carding rooms very clean and free from dust. Rooms high-studded, and well ventilated. Machinery and belts thoroughly guarded. Weaving-rooms very hot and disagreeable, in consequence of steam blowing through them. There is no necessity for so much of it, and manufacturers with a little care might save both steam and the health of operatives at the same time.

MAPLE GROVE MILL, *South Adams*.—Machinery and belts well protected. Rooms lofty, clean, cool and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire very good. A very fine mill.

MARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., *Andover*.—Rooms low-studded, dirty and badly ventilated. Machinery and main belts unprotected. Stairs out of order, and dangerous in case of excitement. Shafting and belts hang so low, in some rooms, that men of ordinary stature cannot walk erect. Means of escape from fire very poor, as the ladders are out of repair and of very little use.

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MILLS, *Lowell*.—Rooms clean, cool and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Means of escape from fire good. Fire-pails and blankets in each room. Prescott Mills, belonging to this corporation, in about the same condition, excepting two weave-rooms and one spinning-room, which are very hot, disagreeable and short of ventilation.

MASSASOIT MILLS, *Fall River*.—Main belts, some partially cased, others entirely unprotected. Dangerous machinery guarded. Mill old, low-studded and poorly ventilated; in fact there is need of great improvement in this respect. Elevator small and old style, located inside rooms. Casing broken in many places, and in some rooms there is nothing to prevent people from falling down. Consider it very dangerous.

MASCONOMET MILLS, *Newburyport*. — Machinery well guarded; main belts boxed. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Picker-room can be flooded with steam and water by means of sprinklers and steam-pipes.

MASSIC MILLS, *Lowell*.—Machinery and main belts guarded. Ventilation fair. Rooms as clean as the nature of the business will admit.

MECHANICS MILL, *Fall River*.—Main belts thoroughly protected. Machinery well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Elevators with latest improvements. Tower twenty feet square for stairways. Mill in fine order, every way.

MECHANICS MILL, *Attleboro'*.—Mill old, but in good order. Machinery and belts well guarded. Rooms well ventilated. Weave-room very cool and pleasant to work in. No steam blowing through it, as there is through so many, which is of decided benefit to the comfort and health of the weavers.

MERCHANTS WOOLLEN MILLS, *Dedham*. — Machinery guarded where necessary. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire good. Rooms, with a few exceptions, well ventilated. Some rooms low-studded and unhealthy, but, on the whole, mill in fair condition.

MERCHANTS MILLS, *Fall River*.—Machinery in mule-rooms very closely packed; only seven inches space between mule-heads and creels for passage for back-boys. Main belts very well protected, being cased from floor to floor.

Machinery thoroughly guarded. Children are employed, from seven to ten years of age, who have not been to school for a year.

MERRICK THREAD CO., *Holyoke*.—Picker-room can be flooded with steam and water in case of fire. Carding-room very clean and well ventilated. In winding-room the air is oppressive for want of ventilation. The winders, when in operation, generate heat and cause the room to be overheated, and the room being crowded with operatives, as it has to be for this class of work, renders the air very impure and oppressive. Some special method of ventilation is absolutely necessary for health and comfort. Aside from the winding-room, the mill is in excellent condition.

MERRIMACK MILLS, *Dracut*.—Means of escape from fire very superior. Main belts thoroughly guarded. Machinery guarded where necessary. Rooms high-studded and very comfortable to work in. The mill is kept very clean for a woollen mill and the arrangements for the health and safety of operatives are superior. The company make their own gas in a detached building about forty feet from the mill. This is one of the best woollen mills in the State.

MERRIMAC MANUFACTURING CO., *Lowell*.—Rooms clean, cool and very comfortable. Thoroughly protected from fire and accidents, with reasonable care. Main belts protected by railing out of reach of operatives. A very fine mill.

METACOMET MILL, *Fall River*.—Main belts and machinery well protected. Rooms cool and well ventilated. Stairways in tower 12×18 feet. Being an old mill, they do not have the new fire-ladders, but have one continuous ladder from top to bottom of mill, with platforms or balconies to each story. Gas lighted with Batchelder's electric torch, a new invention which supersedes the old lamp, and is perfectly safe; for if the torch fell into a mass of loose cotton it would not ignite.

METHUEN CO., *Methuen*.—The cotton mill is well ventilated, clean and well protected. Machinery in jute mill

thoroughly guarded and as clean as the nature of the business will admit. Means of escape from fire good.

METHUEN WOOLLEN Co., *Methuen*.—Machinery guarded where necessary. Main belts boxed. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire good.

MIDDLESEX Co., *Lowell*.—Fine broad stairways. Elevators very well protected. Iron blinds to windows, on one mill, on outside. Well ventilated and very clean for a woolen mill.

MILLBURY WOOLLEN MILL, *Millbury*.—A very fine mill. High-studded, clean, cool and well ventilated. Machinery and belts well protected. Means of escape from fire very good.

MILLBURY COTTON MILLS, *Millbury*.—Old brick mill. Rooms well ventilated. Machinery guarded. Main belts, in some rooms, unprotected, others boxed. Picker old and dangerous. An extension to this mill, built of wood, of more recent date, is high-studded, clean and well ventilated. In weave-rooms main belts entirely unprotected and they are dangerous.

MILLER'S RIVER MILLS, *Athol*.—Wood. Machinery and belts unprotected. Carding-room very dirty, and full of shoddy flying about. Picker-room, where they grind up rags, in a detached building about forty feet from the mill. Most of the rooms very dirty and badly ventilated.

MILLVILLE MILLS, *Millville*.—Old mill; been stopped two years, but now running; rooms low-studded, floors very dirty and stairways out of repair; shafting so low we had to stoop under the belts in some rooms. The owners are making attempts to clean the mill, but have not yet succeeded.

MINOT MANUFACTURING Co., *Enfield*.—All the rooms, excepting weave-room, are badly ventilated; low-studded, with small windows. Main belts boxed. Machinery partially pro-

tected. The out-buildings, such as dye-house, bleachery and packing-room are of wood, very old and dilapidated.

MONTAUP MILLS, *Fall River*.—Well ventilated, and clean for a mill that manufactures coarse goods. Machinery and belts well protected and in good order.

MONUMENT MILLS, *Housatonic*.—Three mills; Nos. 1 and 3, of wood, are low-studded and badly ventilated. Machinery and belts unprotected. Some of the rooms are overcrowded with machinery and the shafting overhead hangs so low that it is dangerous. No. 2 mill, of brick, is well arranged, protected and ventilated, and is a very good mill.

B. L. MORRISON'S MILL, *East Braintree*.—Clean, high-studded, and machinery well protected.

MORRISON BROTHERS' MILL, *East Braintree*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and belts well guarded and mill in very good order.

A. MORSE & SON'S MILL, *Farnumville*.—Machinery and belts protected; ventilation bad; otherwise in good order for an old mill; lighted with oil.

MOUNT HOPE MILLS, *Fall River*.—Machinery well guarded. Main belts partitioned off from rooms. Old mill, low-studded, but clean and in good order.

NABNASSET MANUFACTURING Co., *Lowell*.—An old mill, but in good order.

NARRAGANSETT MILL, *Fall River*.—Picker-room clean. Some portions of the machinery in this room are unprotected and dangerous; in other rooms well guarded. Main belts boxed. Weave-room very disagreeable to work in, in consequence of so much steam blowing through the room. Other rooms cool and well ventilated. Stairways inside the mill. Means of escape, in case of fire, not as good as they ought to be.

NASHAWANNUCK Co., *Easthampton*.—Very fine mill. No dangerous machinery. Elevators well protected. Main belts boxed. Rooms clean and well ventilated.

NAUMKEAG MILLS, *Salem*.—Machinery and belts thoroughly guarded. Rooms high-studded and very well ventilated. Means of escape from fire very superior, having several outlets to each room. The general aspect of the mill, both inside and out, is a credit to the corporation, and speaks highly for the agent and superintendent. It is decidedly the cleanest mill in the State. They have one hundred and eight tenements, besides several boarding-houses capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty boarders. The tenements are well arranged and comfortable, and under the supervision of officers of the mill. No filth is allowed to accumulate in or near them, as all refuse is carted away once or twice a week, by teams belonging to the corporation. It is a condition of holding them, that they be kept clean and orderly, and they are rented at a very low rate above cost.

NAYLOR'S CARPET MILL, *Lowell*.—Old mill. Machinery and shafting safe. Ventilation in some rooms good, in others deficient.

NEPONSET COTTON MILLS, *Canton*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery partially guarded. Means of putting out and escaping from fire very superior, having three fire-ladders, besides stairways. Have sprinklers and a four-inch steam-valve in each room, so that they can fill the rooms with steam in a few minutes if necessary. Water-pipes are so arranged that they can send the whole force of water immediately to a given spot, either inside or outside mill. Rooms fairly ventilated.

NEWTON MILLS, *Newton Upper Falls*.—These mills form three sides of a square. The picker-room is located at one end, and, by means of fans, a current of air passes through all the rooms on the same story; low-studded and, with the above exception, badly ventilated. An old mill, and out of repair. Stairway in one portion of the mill has trap-doors

worked by weights, which have to be raised before you can enter from the lower room, which is very inconvenient for the operatives. Means of escape in case of fire deficient. Some rooms are over crowded with machinery, which renders escape in case of excitement very difficult.

NEW YORK MILLS, *Holyoke*.—Machinery guarded where necessary. Well ventilated. Main belts boxed. Clean and in good order. Means of escape from fire imperfect, not having a sufficiency of fire-ladders.

NONANTUM KNITTING MILL, *Watertown*.—No dangerous machinery, as they only weave and finish goods. Rooms well ventilated and clean.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., *Florence*.—The manufacture of silk is clean and not attended with the same evils as cotton or woollen goods; it requires cleanliness and neatness, both in mills and operatives. The mills of this company, both here and at Leeds, are well ventilated, cool and clean. Machinery well guarded. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire very good. Have fire-proof apartments for the storage of the raw material and manufactured goods; in fact all over the premises there is a system of order and neatness highly commendable, and very creditable to the corporation.

NORTH ADAMS WOOLLEN MILL, *North Adams*.—This is a very fine mill. Machinery guarded where necessary. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire ample. Elevators thoroughly guarded and everything as clean and neat as it is possible to make them in a woollen mill.

NORTH ANDOVER MILLS, *North Andover*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery only partially protected, but not dangerous. Rooms well ventilated, excepting dressing-room. Mill in good order.

OCEAN MILLS, *Newburyport*.—Rooms very clean, cool and well ventilated; high-studded and pleasant to work in. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Mill conducted in a very superior manner.

OLD COLONY BATTING CO., *Plymouth*.—Batting-mills, as a rule, are very dirty, but this is not as bad as most of them. The batting they make is made of comparatively clean waste and does not cause so much dust. The machinery is only partially protected and requires great care to prevent accidents.

OSBORN MILLS, *Fall River*.—Mules very close, only eight inches space between heads for passage-way for back-boys. Machinery very well guarded. Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Mill well ventilated, excepting weave-room, which was very oppressive and disagreeable, during our visit, in consequence of steam blowing through the room. The apparatus for putting out and means of escape from fire are very good. Children seven, eight and nine years of age work here; one little fellow could not tell how old he was.

OTIS MANUFACTURING CO., *Ware*.—Three mills; two for the manufacture of stripes, &c., the other for hosiery. Hosiery mill high-studded, well ventilated and protected; in fact, the finest hosiery mill in the State. Machinery and belts in other mills well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire excellent.

OTTER RIVER MILLS, *Templeton*.—Wood. Rooms high-studded, fairly ventilated and very clean for a blanket mill. Machinery guarded. Main belts boxed. The two picker-houses are a sufficient distance from mill, in detached buildings, to guard against fire. Means of escape from fire very good.

PACIFIC MILLS, *Lawrence*.—The main mill is 804 feet long and 72 feet in width, and is the largest mill in the State; on the front of the mill there are three large towers for stairways, and one stairway inside mill at each end. There are also, on front, five sections of fire-escape ladders, with three ladders to each section, and platforms to each story covering two windows. On the ends and back of mill also are fire-ladders, at convenient distances, which render the means of escape from fire the most perfect possessed by any mill in the State. Machinery well guarded. Main belts thorough

guarded, and rooms well ventilated; in upper story have special methods; windows in roof and ventilators. The central mill, 350×150 feet, is a magnificent mill, well guarded and protected. The upper room, devoted to worsted spinning, will average at least 18 feet in height, and is clean, light and well ventilated; it finds room for the employment of upwards of 500 operatives. This company, from its commencement, has paid great attention to the health, comfort and morals of the operatives, and though at times there have been disputes and misunderstandings, they have generally been settled to the advantage of both employer and employed, and, to-day, there are the best and kindest of feelings existing, which speak very highly for both. In connection with these mills, there is a fine library of over six thousand volumes of standard literature, open to all the operatives under certain restrictions, and it is well patronized. There is also a reading-room for males and females, well supplied with Boston and New York daily and weekly papers, besides local papers, and all the best American and English magazines. These, among other advantages, have been the means of collecting a class of help, of which the company may well feel proud.

PASCOAG YARN MILL, *Worcester*.—This mill is in connection with the carpet mill, and makes yarn for it. Being mostly imported worsted machinery, it is thoroughly protected and safe. The corporations who run these mills have made them as pleasant and safe as it seems possible to have them, and deserve great credit for their enterprise.

PEABODY MILLS, *Newburyport*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated, Machinery and belts well guarded. Means of escape from fire good; can flood picker-room with both steam and water.

J. L. PECK'S MILL, *Pittsfield*.—Wood. Two mills, one cotton, one woollen; both in good order as regards ventilation, protection of machinery and escape from fire.

PEMBERTON MILLS, *Lawrence*.—Main belts boxed. Machinery well guarded. Rooms lofty, well ventilated and

clean. Means of escape from fire very good. The mill is well conducted and in fine order.

PEQUIOG HOSIERY CO., *Athol*.—This mill is in good order and the best in Athol.

B. F. PHILLIPS & CO.'S MILL, *South Adams*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery guarded. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire ample for all emergencies. Tower for stairways 16×16 feet. A very fine mill.

PINE DALE WARP MILLS, *Athol*.—An old wooden mill. Heated with stoves fed by wood. There is means of escape from the upper story by one door only. Machinery and belts entirely unprotected. The mill is in such condition that it is entirely unsafe to work in, as the underpinning is all rotted, and the floors are considerably sagged. The proprietors contemplate putting up a new mill in the spring. Rooms dirty and badly ventilated. The tenements, with few exceptions, are in the same condition as the mill,—old, dilapidated and very shaky.

POCASSET AND QUEQUECHAN MILLS, *Fall River*.—Pocasset mill old, and has old machinery. Rooms low-studded, badly ventilated, and carding and weaving rooms very dark. Was lighted with gas at two o'clock in the afternoon when visited. In the Quequechan mill the picker-room is clean and well guarded; carding-room very dark. Gears overhead low and unprotected. Some of the main belts come through the floor, entirely unprotected, and are dangerous. Privies in spinning-room in a filthy condition; floor wet and soaking with filth; can smell it all through the mill. Decidedly the worst mill in Fall River. Saturday afternoon, Sept. 20, 1873, a boy was caught in gears in spinning-room and was terribly lacerated.

PHENIX MILL, *Shirley*.—Machinery and belts protected. Rooms heated with hot-air driven through pipes with fans. The same apparatus is used in summer to send a curren

cold air through the weave-room for ventilation. Means of escape from fire good. Lighted with oil.

POTOMSKA MILLS, *New Bedford*.—Machinery and belts in mill thoroughly protected. Mill very clean from basement to upper story. Water-closets well arranged and supplied with water, water running as long as used. Rooms well ventilated and cool. Elevators thoroughly guarded. Means of escape from fire excellent. One hundred feet of hose to each room, besides twenty-five feet in each box on fire-ladders. Mill about as perfect as it is possible to make it; one of the finest mills in the State. The tenements belonging to this corporation are very superior, having six rooms, well located, with good water, and plenty of room for yard purposes to each house; rooms ventilated by means of registers in chimneys. Have also two fine boarding-houses, capable of accommodating forty boarders each, fitted up in first-class style; built in good locations, with nice surroundings, clean, neat and very comfortable.

PONTOOSUC MILLS, *Pittsfield*.—Mill forty-eight years old, but in very fair condition. Well protected and ventilated, and will compare very favorably with mills of more recent structure.

PROSPECT MILLS, *Lawrence*.—Mostly imported worsted machinery, thoroughly guarded. Means of escape from fire ample. Clean, well ventilated and in good order.

PLUNKETT & WHEELER'S MILL, *South Adams*.—Carding-room, low-studded and badly ventilated. Stairs in tower very steep and crowded with beams and other things, and, in case of excitement from fire or other cause, are dangerous. Machinery and belts only partially protected. The tenements belonging to this company are also very poor, and, in some cases, not fit to live in.

PLUNKETT WOOLLEN CO., *Hinsdale*.—Three mills; two one, one wood. The wooden mill is in very poor condition, low-studded and badly ventilated. Machinery and belts

only partially protected. The other mills are in good order; very good for satinette mills. Machinery and belts protected, but means of escape from fire are not good.

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE CO., *Plymouth*.—These mills are in fine order. Means of escape from fire ample. Sprinklers in rooms sufficient to put out fire easily, especially during working hours; in fact, danger to the operatives from this cause is reduced to a minimum. Main belts boxed. Rooms well ventilated, and machinery as well guarded as it is possible to have it. This is the finest cordage mill in the State.

PLYMOUTH WOOLLEN AND COTTON FACTORY, *Plymouth*.—Main belts thoroughly guarded. Machinery only partially protected, but is not dangerous. Means of escape from fire are not good. Stairways inside of the mill. The mill is of wood; ladders also. Ventilation fair.

RHODES WARP MILL, *Millbury*.—Machinery protected. When visited were extending works, and casings were taken from main belts, but only temporarily. When alterations are completed it will be in good order and perfectly safe.

ROBESON MILL, *Fall River*.—Main belts and machinery well guarded. There are stairways at each end of mill, to go from room to room, but only one outlet from tower in centre of mill. Rooms high-studded and well ventilated.

RUSSELL'S MILL, *Pittsfield*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery well guarded. Main belts boxed. Means of escape from fire very superior. Mill in very good order.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, *Plymouth*.—Mill only two stories and attic; the attic is used as a store-room. The means of escape in case of fire are ample for this mill. Main belts boxed. Machinery partially protected. Rooms high-studded, but crowded with machinery in carding-room, and not very clean.

SAGAMORE MILL, *Fall River*.—Machinery mostly imported from England and thoroughly guarded. Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Picker-room remarkably free from dust and very clean. The dust is blown by a fan, through a large pipe, into a separate fire-proof apartment, and taken out at stated times when machinery is not in operation. Have also fire-proof rooms for different kinds of waste. These rooms are connected with each department by means of large pipes, and the waste from each room is sorted and deposited there each day, rendering fire from that cause almost impossible. Ventilation in this mill is very superior; besides the necessary doors and windows, there are cavities in walls with outlet at the end of each beam in every room; said cavity connects with and conducts bad air to the chimney. Several operatives in this mill own stock in the corporation to the amount of from \$200 to \$5,000 each.

SALISBURY MILLS, *Amesbury*.—Eight mills. Machinery in all the mills guarded as far as practicable, especially where there is danger. Main belts boxed. Elevators, in towers, protected either by railing or casing, with doors on each landing. Towers for stairways, in each mill. Means of escape from fire ample for all emergencies. Ventilation good. Mills as clean as they can be kept, where they manufacture colored goods.

SAUNDERS COTTON MILL, *Saundersville*.—High-studded and well ventilated. Belting and machinery thoroughly guarded; where they have gears on shafting they are thoroughly boxed. Mill clean, and in fine order, both inside and out.

C. W. SHATTUCK'S MILL, *Shattuckville*.—Wood. Main belts in spinning and weaving rooms not guarded. Machinery is guarded. Rooms high-studded and well ventilated. Means of escape from fire at present very imperfect, as the stairway (a temporary one) is built on the outside and is very inadequate for the purpose.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO., *Wales*.—Old mill, low-studded, windows small, but fairly ventilated; is very clean for a

woollen mill. Some main belts are unprotected, but, as they are either far away or close to machines, they are not dangerous. Machinery partially protected.

SLADE MILL, *Fall River*.—Machinery and main belts well protected. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Picker-room very clean and cool, with sprinklers in case of fire. Water-pails, full of water, in each mule-alley, and on each post in carding-room. Water-pipe, at each end of room, supplied by iron tanks, each holding seven thousand gallons. Means of escape in case of fire very good.

SLATER WOOLLEN MILLS, *Webster*.—Upright shafting boxed. Machinery partially protected. The most of the works are from one to three stories high, with very easy access to each room. Rooms low-studded, and badly ventilated, but clean.

STAFFORD MILLS, *Fall River*.—Mules in this mill are very close, only about eight inches space between being allowed. Main belts and machinery well protected. Means of escape from fire good. Operatives were seen cleaning machinery while running. Very small help employed. Some only seven years of age who have not been to school for a year.

STAR MILLS, *Middleborough*.—Rooms high-studded, well ventilated, clean and cool. All dangerous machinery guarded. Shafting and gears protected. The mill is well arranged and conducted, and runs ten hours per day.

STEVENS' LINEN MILL, *Webster*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Elevator lined with wrought-iron plates, from top to bottom, with iron doors in each room; is as near perfect as it seems possible to make it. Rooms very high-studded and means of escape from fire excellent. The mill is only two hundred feet long and has a large tower, for stairways, at each end, and fire-ladders in middle. Elevator could also be used if necessary. This mill was built expressly for a linen mill, and, having all the known methods of operating with the latest improvements in machinery, it is decidedly the best mill in the State for this kind of business.

STEVENS' MILL, *North Andover*.—Rooms low-studded and badly ventilated. Machinery and belts partially protected. Means of escape from fire very poor and entirely inadequate for the purpose.

CHARLES A. STEVENS' MILL, *Ware*.—Machinery and belts unprotected, but not specially dangerous, as there is plenty of room to work in, and main belts are not near the machines, excepting in finishing-room, where they are dangerous. Rooms cool, clean and well ventilated.

SILK MILL, *Newton*.—Very fine wooden mill, well protected, ventilated and clean.

SMITH & DOVE MANUFACTURING CO., *Andover*.—The machinery in these mills is mostly imported and thoroughly protected; they have some few American machines, only partially protected, and great care has to be taken to prevent accidents. Main belts boxed. Rooms as well ventilated as they can be for the business. The manufacture of flax cannot be carried on without a large amount of dust flying about, which renders the business very disagreeable to those engaged in it. These mills are well conducted and as clean as they can be until some better method of manufacture is discovered.

SPRINGFIELD BLANKET CO., *Holyoke*.—Picker and carding rooms very dusty; as a large proportion of the stock for filling is made from rags, it is unavoidable, but very disagreeable to work in. Weaving-room clean and well ventilated; on the whole, it is one of the best blanket mills in the State.

SMITHVILLE COTTON MILL, *Smithville*.—Mills old. Machinery and main belts protected. Rooms clean and fairly ventilated, well arranged and conducted, and very good for an old mill. Located in a very pleasant and healthy valley on the Ware River.

SMITH'S MILL, *Uxbridge*.—Wood. Machinery and belts guarded; cool and well ventilated. Lighted with oil.

STIRLING MILLS, *Lowell*.—Well provided with all necessary means of escape from fire. Rooms lofty and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts well guarded. Mill clean and comfortable to work in.

SWIFT RIVER MANUFACTURING CO., *Enfield*.—Wood. The stairways in this mill are in very poor condition, located in two towers; in one tower they are broken in many places; in the other, the stairs are winding and very steep and not more than one-half the width is available for travelling. Wool dried by Sargent's cold-air drier. Most of the rooms are in good condition, well protected and ventilated, and clean for a woollen mill.

SUTTON MANUFACTURING CO., *Sutton*.—An old mill, built in 1823; shafting and machinery guarded, well ventilated, and very clean for an old mill. Lighted with oil.

SUTTON'S MILLS, *North Andover*.—Machinery guarded where necessary. Main belts boxed. Rooms clean but badly ventilated, especially the dressing-room, which is very oppressive with the bad odor arising from the sizing; otherwise, mill in good order.

TACONIC MILLS, *Pittsfield*.—Wood. Main belts in carding-room unprotected. Machinery only partially protected. Rooms badly ventilated. Means of escape from fire good, having a good large tower for stairways and several fire-ladders.

TECUMSEH MILLS, *Fall River*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor. The mules in No 1 mill are very close, allowing only seven inches space between heads. In No. 2 mill have allowed plenty of room. Machinery thoroughly protected. Picker-rooms very clean and well guarded. Mill in fine order.

THREE RIVERS MILL, *Palmer*.—Fine new mill; large tower for stairways; tower on back of mill for elevator, water-closets and clothing. Rooms very high, well ventilated and cool; all modern machinery, thoroughly protected. Main belts boxed. One of the finest mills in the State.

TREMONT AND SUFFOLK MILLS, *Lowell*.—Machinery and main belts well guarded; well ventilated and clean. Water-pails and other fire apparatus on each landing. Means of escape from fire ample.

THORNDIKE MILLS, *Lowell*.—High-studded, clean and well ventilated. No dangerous machinery. Main belts guarded. Means of escape from fire good.

THORNDIKE CO., *Palmer*.—These mills are very clean for mills that work colored goods. Rooms high-studded and well ventilated. Main belts boxed. Machinery guarded. Means of escape from fire imperfect, having only one fire-ladder at end of mill.

TROY MILLS, *Fall River*.—Means of escape in case of fire superior, having two large towers for stairways, and an abundance of fire-ladders. Machinery and belts well guarded. Rooms clean and well ventilated. Picker, carding and spinning rooms have time allowed to clean. Weavers clean as they can.

TULLEY MILL, *Athol*.—This is a tumble-down concern, built of wood. Floors are nearly all broken; stairs unsafe, and one jack in the attic looks as though it would fall into the room below. The end of the mill bulges out considerably in middle story. Machinery entirely unprotected and the mill is unsafe.

UNION MILLS, *Fall River*.—Stairways inside mill, at each end. Have sprinklers in mill in case of fire. Machinery and belts sufficiently guarded to protect employes from accident. Windows fastened with cleats, but near fire-ladders the cleats are loose and can be removed with the hand. Picker-rooms stop Friday night, each week, and on Saturdays the machines are taken apart and cleaned. Other machinery is, more or less, cleaned while running.

WAMPANOAG MILLS, *Fall River*.—Rooms high-studded and well ventilated; machinery and main belts well guarded;

picker-room especially well guarded. Everything in fine order and well arranged for the convenience and comfort of operatives.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, *New Bedford*.—Picker-rooms very clean, cool and well ventilated. Water-pails, full of water, in windows; carding and spinning rooms cool, well ventilated, and machinery and belts well guarded. Weave-rooms in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 very hot and disagreeable, in consequence of steam blowing through them. Elevators thoroughly cased and protected. Nos. 1 and 2 mills have patent safety-catches. Means of escape from fire very good. It would be almost impossible to have an accident from that cause, there are so many means of escape in every mill. Picker-rooms stop at 9 o'clock, A. M., Saturdays, to clean; mule-spinners stop $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, ring-spinners $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, each week, for that purpose. Weavers have no time allowed. Large number of very comfortable and commodious tenements at a low rent, with gardens attached, for operatives.

WARREN THREAD MILLS, *Worcester*.—Very fine mill. No dangerous machinery; very comfortable and healthy rooms to work in.

WARREN COTTON MILLS, *West Warren*.—Two mills. Main belts boxed. Machinery well guarded. Means of escape from fire superior. No. 2 mill has all modern machinery. Rooms high-studded, well ventilated and very clean, and is a first-class mill. Dyeing and finishing rooms are separate from the mills, one story high, and very fine rooms for the purpose.

WASHINGTON MILLS, *Lawrence*.—This corporation has spent a large sum of money the last five years for improvements and are making there mills as safe and healthy as it is possible to render them. Their worsted mill is one of the finest in the State, high-studded, clean and healthy. Main belts boxed. Machinery thoroughly protected and safe. One great improvement (worthy of mention), for rooms that generate heat, is the suction-blower. This is a cased fan, turned by the line shaft, some 3,000 turns per minute; connected

with this fan, is an eight-inch galvanized iron pipe with openings over each machine, which draws the impure air out of the room, and will lower the temperature some 25 degrees in a few minutes, when in operation. One fan is sufficient for a room 100×50 feet and will not cost more than \$100 complete.

WATUPPA MILLS, *Fall River*.—Mill old, but in very fair condition.

WHEELER'S MILL, *Millbury*.—Picker-room very dusty and disagreeable; carding and other rooms clean, cool and well ventilated. Machinery and belts guarded. Means of escape from fire good. Lighted with oil.

WEST BOYLSTON MANUFACTURING CO., *Oakdale*.—Fine, large; new mill, high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and belts well guarded; means of escape from fire superior, having a large tower for stairways and several fire-ladders. Woollen mill only one story; high-studded, very clean and comfortable.

WEETAMOE MILLS, *Fall River*.—Rooms high-studded, clean and well ventilated. Machinery and main belts well guarded; so much so, that it seems impossible to have an accident in this mill. Means of escape from fire very good. The treasurer lives among the operatives and is endeavoring to raise them to a higher standard of morality by his example and labor, having built a school for religious and social purposes, which is well attended. Out of 300 stockholders in this corporation, 56 are operatives.

WRIGHT BRAID MILLS, *Lawrence*.—Clean, healthy and comfortable to work in. Machinery and belts guarded; mill in good order.

WHIPPLE'S MILL, *Lowell*.—Imported worsted machinery, thoroughly protected. An old mill; has plenty of ventilation, as the windows are warped and will not shut and some of the walls are open to the clapboards.

WHITTENTON MILLS, *Taunton*.—Machinery and belts thoroughly protected, well ventilated and remarkably clean for a mill where they manufacture colored goods. They have done their utmost to guard machinery, regardless of cost. If any accidents occur in the mill, they examine machines, and if there is any danger, they fix them, to prevent accidents in future. They also pay expenses of operatives, if hurt in the mill. On top of mill they have Emerson's ventilators. Also have thirty-two patent fire-extinguishers, one stationary steamer, with four thousand feet of hose, and are well supplied with water-pails, kept full of water, in each room. Means of escape from fire are also very superior. Have 168 tenements for operatives, all on ground floor excepting two, in good condition, very comfortable and at low rent.

WHITINSVILLE COTTON MILLS, *Whitinsville*.—Main belts boxed from floor to floor. Machinery well guarded. Elevator, old style, cased, with doors opening in each room. Picker and carding rooms remarkably free from dust, clean, cool and well ventilated; one of the finest mills in the State. They have a good supply of stone tenements which they rent to operatives, at from \$20 to \$56 per year, according to location and accommodations.

WYOMING THREAD MILL, *Fall River*.—Very old mill and in poor condition; low-studded and badly ventilated. Machinery not specially dangerous, with care, but in need of great improvements as regards safety.

FACTS CONCERNING FALL RIVER MILLS.

There is scarcely a corporation in Fall River but that employs children under ten years of age. The responsibility of hiring them, so far as could be ascertained from various sources, is owing as much to parents as manufacturers. In some cases parents compelled manufacturers to hire their children under threats of leaving their work. During visits to Fall River we conversed with a large number of children, working in the mills, and found several under seven years of age, who had never been to school, many from eight to ten who had not been to school for two years, and a large number under twelve

who had not been to school for over a year. The great want of Fall River is better homes for the operatives. There are hundreds of tenements that are really unfit to live in; entirely without the comforts and with very few of the absolute necessary conveniences of a home. But a change is taking place; and great credit is due the following corporations for their enterprise in building tenements for the use of their operatives: Mechanics, Davol, Sagamore, Weetamoe, Flint, Wampanoag, King Philip, Border City, Chace and Slade. The tenements are commodious, comfortable, well arranged, in healthy locations and very far in advance of anything of the kind in Fall River. There is one coöperative store for the sale of groceries, provisions, meat, and boots and shoes, doing a cash business of \$60,000 per year. They have paid to members, as profits, during six years, \$29,760.84. They now own their stores and are in a very flourishing condition. In addition to this, there are twenty-one dividing stores, dividing \$30,000 worth per month, at a cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a profit of twenty per cent. on purchases; a saving of \$72,000 a year to the families engaged in them. Quite a large amount of stock of corporations is owned by operatives, and several hundred thousand dollars stand to their credit in savings banks, besides a larger amount in real estate.

NOTE. Dangerous Work and its Remedy.—Nearly all the cotton and worsted mills in this State, if not in the world, use a shuttle which is simply death to the operatives. Agents of mills inform us that two years is as long as a weaver can work without contracting disease.

The shuttle in use is open and shaped like a cigar-boat, pointed at both ends—the usual construction; the bobbin, or cop, is inserted within the shuttle, but the thread, to be woven into the web, must come from the bobbin or cop through the side of the shuttle; when the cop or bobbin, wound full, is so placed within the shuttle, the operative unwinds a foot or two and places the end of the thread over a hole on the inside of one end of the shuttle, then applying his mouth to the hole on the outside of the shuttle, he gives a short quick draught of the breath and literally sucks the thread through; here is the danger, for he breathes into his lungs dust and short fibre and lint, and if the thread is colored he breathes into his lungs coloring matter. This operation has to be repeated, when a weaver attends four looms, as is generally the case, once every two-and-a-half minutes all day long, or oftener if large yarn is being used. The result must be self-evident, and the wonder is that the remedy has not been applied.

The Hamilton Mills of Lowell, and they are the only ones so far as we

know, have just adopted a complete remedy ; a shuttle by which the thread from the hobbin or cop is passed through the side of the shuttle by a movement of the hand, and the weaver in the Hamilton Mills is relieved from one great cause of consumption.

We do not care to incur the charge of advertising factory machinery, but the inventor who saves the lives or the health of operatives, and makes necessary labor safer and less dangerous or disastrous in its results is more deserving the blessings of his kind than the genius that simply saves labor itself ; and if, by this little notice of a truly valuable invention, other factories are induced to adopt it, the whole cost of this Bureau will have been amply repaid, and if, by it, the inventor or manufacturers of the shuttle we have described should profit pecuniarily, we cannot help it, for the profit is well deserved.

DIGEST OF ENGLISH LAWS RELATIVE TO SANITARY MATTERS AND MACHINERY.

Sanitary Measures.—"Every factory to which this Act applies shall be kept in a cleanly state, and be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, any gases, dust or other impurities generated in the process of manufacture that may be injurious to health, and no factory shall be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the persons employed, and in every factory where grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel, or any other process, is carried on, by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workman to an injurious extent, if it appears to any Inspector of Factories that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, it shall be lawful for the inspector to direct a fan or other mechanical means of such construction as may from time to time be approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be provided by the occupier of the factory within a reasonable time."—27 and 28 Vic., c. 48, s. 4 ; and 30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 9, and *Sch.*, par. 10.

"In order to prevent the requirements of this Act as to Sanitary Regulations in a factory being infringed to the detriment of the occupier by the wilful misconduct or wilful negligence of the workmen employed therein, the occupier may make special rules for compelling the observance amongst his workmen of the necessary conditions, and to annex to any breach of such rules a penalty not exceeding one pound."—27 and 28 Vic., c. 48, s. 5 ; and 30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 9.

"The special rules shall not be valid until they have been approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Factories of the district to certify copies of such rules when required to do so, which copies

shall be evidence of such rules, and of their having been so approved.”—27 and 28 Vic., c. 48, s. 5, and 30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 9.

“Printed copies shall be hung up in a legible condition in two or more conspicuous places in the factory, and a printed copy shall be supplied to any person employed in the factory who may apply for a copy.”—27 and 28 Vic., c. 48, s. 5; and 30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 9.

“The occupier of a BLAST FURNACE or IRON MILL may, subject to the above regulations, make special rules for compelling the observance of the Act among his work-people.”—30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 15.

Dangerous Machinery and Accidents.—“Every fly-wheel directly connected with the steam-engine or water-wheel, whether in the engine-house or not, and every part of a steam-engine and water-wheel, and every hoist or teagle, near to which CHILDREN or YOUNG PERSONS are liable to pass or be employed, and all those parts of the mill-gearing with which CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS, and WOMEN are liable to come in contact, either in passing or in their ordinary occupation in the factory, must be securely fenced; and every wheel-race must be fenced close to the edge; and the said protection to each part must not be removed while the parts required to be fenced are in motion.”—7 Vic., c. 15, ss. 21, 73; and 19 and 20 Vic., c. 38, s. 4. “The Secretary of State is authorized, upon cause being shown, to modify this enactment.”—30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, *Sch.*, par. 24.

“Where notice in writing is giving by an Inspector or Sub-Inspector that any part of the mill-gearing or machinery, or any driving-strap or band, or any grindstone worked by power appears to him to be dangerous, and likely to cause bodily injury to the workers in the factory, and ought to be immediately fenced, or to be securely fixed as regards a grindstone, the occupier must, within fourteen days, securely fence or fix the same, or make application for referring the question of fencing or fixing to arbitration, and with the least possible delay appoint an arbitrator; and if the decision in the arbitration be that it is necessary and possible to fence or fix such mill-gearing, machinery, strap, grindstone, or band, the occupier must fence in accordingly, and at all times keep the same so fenced.”—7 Vic., c. 15, s. 43; 19 and 20 Vic., c. 38, ss. 5, 6; and 30 and 31 Vic., c. 103, s. 10.

No CHILD, YOUNG PERSON, or WOMAN can be allowed to clean any mill-gearing while it is in motion; and no CHILD, YOUNG PERSON, or WOMAN can be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing

part of any self-acting machine, while the latter is in motion.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 20.

“If any accident occur in a factory which shall cause bodily injury to any person employed, so as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work before nine o’clock the following morning, a written notice thereof must be sent within twenty-four hours of such absence to the Certifying Surgeon.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 22.

“In BLAST FURNACES and IRON MILLS it shall not be necessary to report an accident unless the injured person has been prevented from returning to his work for forty-eight hours after the accident, after which time the actual employer of the persons injured shall report the absence to the occupier of the factory.”—30 and 31 *Vic.*, c. 103, *Sch.*, par 19.

“The Certifying Surgeon is required to investigate the nature and cause of such bodily injury, and to report thereon to the Inspector; and for this purpose the Surgeon has the same power as an inspector; may enter any room to which the injured person has been removed.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 23.

“A Secretary of State may empower an Inspector to direct an action to be brought on behalf of the person injured for the recovery of damages.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 24.

“The damages are to be paid to the person injured, or for his use and benefit, in such manner as may be approved of by the Secretary of State.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 25.

Penalties.—“The Court having jurisdiction under the Factories Act Extension Act, 1864, may, in addition to or instead of inflicting any penalty in respect of neglect of sanitary provisions, make an order directing that within a certain time, to be named in such order, certain means are to be adopted by the occupier for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with this Act; the Court may enlarge any time specified by the order, but any non-compliance with the order of the Court shall, after the expiration of the time as originally limited or enlarged by subsequent order, be deemed to be a continuing offence, and to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues.”—27 and 28 *Vic.*, c. 48, s. 4.

“If a person suffers bodily injury in consequence of the occupier having neglected to guard anything required to be securely fenced, or having neglected to fence or keep fenced any part of the machinery, or any driving strap or band, which he shall have received from an Inspector or Sub-Inspector a notice to fence (which remains uncanceled), the occupier is liable to a penalty of from ten to a hundred pounds, which may, except in Ireland, be applied for the

benefit of the injured person, or otherwise as the Secretary of State may determine.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, ss. 43, 60; and 14 and 15 *Vic.*, c. 93.

“Every person making, giving, signing, countersigning, counter-eiting, or making use of any Certificate authorized or required by these Acts, knowing the same to be untrue, or wilfully making, or wilfully conniving at the making any false or counterfeited Certificate, or any false entry in any register, or any other account, paper, or notice required by this Act, and every person wilfully making and signing a false declaration on any proceedings under this Act, is liable to a penalty of from five to twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned for any time not more than six months.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 63.

“The penalty for any offence against the Factory Acts, for which no specific penalty is provided, is from two to five pounds.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 64.

“Every penalty, when received, if not otherwise specially appropriated, must (except in Ireland) be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of State, in support of the day-schools for the education of children employed in factories.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 66; and 14 and 15 *Vic.*, c. 93.

“Failing to observe the requisite sanitary conditions in the factory as required by the Act, renders the occupier liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three.”—27 and 28 *Vic.*, c. 48, s. 4.

“Penalties under the 27 and 28 *Vic.*, c. 48, including penalties for breach of a special rule, are recoverable, and to be applied in support of the day-schools as under the Factory Acts.”—27 and 28 *Vic.*, c. 48, s. 7.

Note.—“‘MILL GEARING’ comprehends every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to the manufacturing process.”—7 *Vic.*, c. 15, s. 73.

Part VI.

*Prices of Provisions, etc., in Massachusetts
and Europe.*

PURCHASE-POWER OF MONEY.

Part VI.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS, ETC., AND PURCHASE-POWER OF MONEY.

In this department, we give two tables,—one showing the prices of provisions, rent, board, clothing, etc., in Massachusetts, and in forty-five representative places in Europe. All prices are given in United States currency of 1872. The second table exhibits the purchase-power of money, or how much one dollar in United States currency of 1872 would buy in the various places enumerated. To secure the prices of provisions, rent, etc., in Massachusetts for 1872, we have taken the testimony of respectable dealers, in the various articles given, in town and country; and while the prices furnished us have differed materially in many instances, yet, when we ascertained the prices, for the same grade of goods, we have been satisfied of the accuracy of our information. Where prices are given, we mean for a good fair article, unless especially stated otherwise; and although many in comparing our figures with their actual expense may discover seeming discrepancies, nevertheless they would find that they were caused by some corresponding discrepancy in quality. It is, of course, impossible to give a price that can be verified in every town in the State; we have aimed at a standard price, and it is sufficiently accurate and reliable for our purpose. The prices for foreign cities and countries have been taken from actual returns made to Professor Young of the National Bureau of Statistics, or from notes made by him during his recent extensive investigations into the condition of laborers in Europe.

The following places, arranged in nine divisions, to facili-

tate reference to tables, have been selected for a table of prices :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Boston, Massachusetts.	Birmingham, England.
Towns in Massachusetts.	Sheffield, England.
Manchester, England.	

DIVISION No. 2.

Bradford, England.	Leeds, England.
Huddersfield, England.	Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Halifax, England.	

DIVISION No. 3.

Sunderland, England.	Portlaw, Ireland.
Dundee, Scotland.	Londonderry, Ireland.
Leith, Scotland.	

DIVISION No. 4.

Pontypool, Wales.	Dresden, Saxony.
Cardiff, Wales.	Stuttgart, Wirtemberg.
Chemnitz, Saxony.	

DIVISION No. 5.

Munich, Bavaria.	Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.
Berlin, Prussia.	Dusseldorf, Prussia.
Cologne, Prussia.	

DIVISION No. 6.

Elberfeld, Prussia.	Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Barmen, Prussia.	Trieste, Austria.
Dantzic, Prussia.	

DIVISION No. 7.

Vienna, Austria.	Copenhagen, Denmark.
Antwerp, Belgium.	Elsinore, Denmark.
Charleroi, Belgium.	

DIVISION No. 8.

Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.	Palermo, Italy.
Basle, Switzerland.	Messina, Italy.
Zurich, Switzerland.	

DIVISION No. 9.

Nice, France.	Odessa, Russia.
Lyons, France.	Tunis, Africa.
Marseilles, France.	

To present a table on the purchase-power of money is more difficult. It is comparatively easy to write an essay on the subject, but to reduce the matter to actual figures involves serious work. We mean, by the purchase-power of money, what a given sum will buy in different locations.

If ten dollars in Pittsfield will purchase a barrel of flour, and in Boston only three-fourths of a barrel, then, assuming that the same currency has been employed, the purchase-power of ten dollars is greater in Pittsfield than in Boston. So we have taken provisions, etc., in various cities in Massa-

chusetts and Europe at the prices ruling in 1872 for the several places, and in the money of those places; reduced the money to our own currency-value and given the comparisons in our own money. Of course, a perfect comparison cannot be made, from the fact that prices cannot strictly represent the same grade of goods, unless they have a standard in general use. The prices of tea approximate more nearly to a complete comparison. We consider the tables, in this part of our report, of great value, for they show as clearly as any statistics possibly can, what a man's wages in one part of the world of manufactures would be worth to him in another part, provided his tastes and manner of living remain the same. By the same tables, he would be enabled to ascertain how much he might change his mode of life by a removal to some other location. Each person, making such estimates, must also bear in mind his chances of health and the various conditions which *he* considers essential to his well-being. To make Table II. (Purchase-Power of Money) more easily understood and of the greatest value to the workingman, we have arranged the following articles in thirty groups:—

PROVISIONS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Flour, wheat, superfine. | 9. Hams, smoked. |
| 2. Beef, fresh, roasting piece. | 10. Lard. |
| 3. " " soup piece. | 11. Butter. |
| 4. " " rump steaks. | 12. Cheese. |
| 5. Veal, forequarters. | 13. Potatoes, old. |
| 6. Mutton, forequarters. | 14. Rice. |
| 7. " chops | 15. Milk. |
| 8. Pork, fresh. | 16. Eggs. |

GROCERIES, &c.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 17. Tea, Oolong, or good black. | 20. Soap, common. |
| 18. Coffee, Rio, roasted. | 21. Starch. |
| 19. Sugar, good brown. | 22. Fuel (coal). |

DRY GOODS, &c.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 23. Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{8}$. | 25. Prints, common. |
| 24. Sheetings, brown, $\frac{3}{8}$. | 26. Boots, men's heavy. |

RENTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 27. Four-roomed Tenements. | 28. Six-roomed Tenements. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|

BOARD.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 29. For workmen. | 30. For women in factories. |
|------------------|-----------------------------|

NOTE.—Throughout Table No. I. the “dash” indicates that the price was not obtained. The “plus sign” means the article is not used, or that certain expenses are not general. The “indices” denote a reference to the chapter of explanatory notes which follows the Table.

TABLE I.—DIVISION 1.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Boston, Mass.	Towns in Mass.	Manchester, England.	Birmingham, England.	Sheffield, England.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$9 50	\$12 00	\$8 72	\$9 56	\$8 82
“	“ “ Ex. family, .	12 00	13 50	8 49	10 13	9 14
“	“ rye,	6 00	6 37½	—	—	6 62
“	Corn-mcal,	3 50	3 55	4 50	+	5 04
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	18	20	24¾	23½	22½
“	“ “ soup,	7	8	11¼	13½	18
“	“ “ rump steaks, .	27½	32	27	29¼	31½
“	“ corned,	9½	12½	19	20¼	22½
“	Veal, forequarters, . .	9¼	11½	19	18	20¼
“	“ hind “	15¼	19	22½	20¼	20¼
“	“ cutlets,	26½	30	24¾	29¼	27
“	Mutton, forequarters, .	8	12½	20¼	18	18
“	“ leg,	18	20	23½	23½	22½
“	“ chops,	14	16½	27	27	23½
“	Pork, fresh,	11½	13½	18	18	20¼
“	“ corned and salted, .	10	12	18	16¾	18
“	“ bacon,	9½	10	19	16¾	20¼
“	“ hams, smoked, . .	13	14	31½	27	22½
“	“ shoulders,	10	10½	13½	15¾	18
“	“ sausages,	11	14	19	20¼	18
“	Lard,	12	13¼	15	18	20¼
“	Codfish, dry,	8	8½	—	+	5½
“	Mackerel, pickled, . .	12½	14	—	+	—
“	Butter,	38½	40	29¼	31½	27
“	Cheese,	16½	18½	19	20¼	19
Bu.,	Potatoes, old,	1 05	1 00	1 35	1 35	1 22
Lb.,	Rice,	10½	12	6¾	6¾	4½
Qt.,	Beans,	9	10	—	+	9
“	Milk,	8½	7½	7¾	6¾	6¾
Doz.,	Eggs,	30	30	25¾	22½	20¼

NOTE.—Throughout Table No. I. the “dash” indicates that the price was not obtained. The “plus sign” means the article is not used, or that certain expenses are not general. The “indices” denote a reference to the chapter of explanatory notes which follows the Table.

TABLE I.—DIVISION 1—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Boston, Mass.	Towns in Mass.	Manchester, England.	Birmingham, England.	Sheffield, England.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black, .	\$0 63	\$0 75	\$0 81	\$0 67	\$0 67
“	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	⁵³ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	+	27	27
“	“ “ roasted, . . .	40	45	36	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
“	Sugar, good brown, . . .	⁶⁹ $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
“	“ yellow C., . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
“	“ Coffee B., . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	10
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	—
“	“ Porto Rico, . . .	75	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
“	Syrup,	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	+	—
Lb.,	Soap, common, . . .	7	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
“	Starch,	10	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	⁷⁸ 50	10 00	4 08	4 91	¹³ 93
C'd,	“ wood, hard, . . .	⁸ 11 75	8 50	+	+	+
“	“ “ pine,	⁹ 8 00	6 00	+	+	+
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	¹⁰ 30	30	+	—	63
Yd.,	Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{8}$, . .	13	13	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
“	“ bleached, $\frac{4}{8}$, . . .	16	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
“	Sheetings, brown, $\frac{9}{8}$, . .	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	+	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	18
“	“ bleached, $\frac{9}{8}$, . . .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	19	—
“	Cotton Flannel, med. qual., .	25	30	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
“	Tickings, good quality, . .	20	28	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	²⁴ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
“	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	³ +
“	Mousseline-de-Laines, . .	25	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
“	Satinets, med. quality, . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 22	+	+
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . . .	³ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 25	3 66	²² 81	3 25
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, .	¹¹⁴ 96	²¹ 85	1 32	1 13	1 08
M'th,	“ “ “	21 50	8 00	¹⁵ 72	4 90	4 68
W'k,	Six “ “	6 58	3 12	1 82	—	1 62
M'th,	“ “ “	28 50	13 50	²⁷ 89	—	7 02
W'k,	Board for workmen, . . .	¹²⁶ 00	³⁵ 25	³ +	³ +	3 25
“	“ for women in factories,	4 25	⁴³ 25	⁴ +	⁴ +	2 16

TABLE I.—DIVISION 2.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Bradford, Eng- land.	Huddersfield, England.	Halifax, Eng- land.	Leeds, England.	Newcastle-on- Tyne, England.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$10 40	\$8 98	\$9 07	\$9 38	\$8 98
"	" " Ex. family, .	11 34	9 80	9 92	9 38	9 53
"	" " rye, . . .	+	8 17	—	—	5 72
"	Corn-meal,	+	8 98	—	—	—
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " soup " . . .	19	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" " rump steaks, . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" corned,	—	18	—	—	18
"	Veal, forequarters, . . .	19	18	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" hind "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" cutlets,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	27
"	Mutton, forequarters, . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18
"	" leg,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" chops,	27	27	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Pork, fresh,	18	18	—	—	18
"	" corned and salted, . .	—	18	—	—	18
"	" bacon,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	120 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" hams, smoked, . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	—	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	27
"	" shoulders,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	211 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" sausages,	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Lard,	19	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Codfish, dry,	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	9
"	Mackerel, pickled, . . .	—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
"	Butter,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cheese,	19	18	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bu.,	Potatoes,	1 08	—	1 35	1 35	—
Lb.,	Rice,	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Qt.,	Beans,	9	—	—	—	9
"	Milk,	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	9
Doz.,	Eggs,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	27	24 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE I.—DIVISION 2—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Eng- land. Bradford.	Huddersfield, England.	Eng- land. Halifax.	Leeds, England.	Newcastle-on- Tyne, England.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black, .	\$0 67	\$0 81	\$0 67	\$0 74	\$0 81
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	40½	—	—	36	27
"	" " roasted, . . .	40½	33¾	—	36	31½
"	Sugar, good brown, . . .	10	9	—	7¾	7¾
"	" yellow C., . . .	10	11¼	—	7¾	9
"	" Coffee B., . . .	10	11¼	—	10	10
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	36	—	—	40½
"	" Porto Rico, . . .	—	—	—	—	54
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	67
Lb.,	Soap, common,	7¾	9	7¾	9	9
"	Starch,	15¾	13½	—	—	13½
Ton.,	Fuel, coal,	4 62	3 68	—	5 72	6 81
C'd,	" wood, hard,	—	—	—	—	+
"	" " pine,	1—	—	—	—	+
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	63	—	—	1—	—
Y'd,	Shirtings, brown, ¼, . .	15¾	13½	—	—	10
"	" " bleached, ¼, . . .	15¾	15¾	—	—	18
"	Sheetings, brown, ⅜, . .	28	15¾	—	—	20¼
"	" " bleached, ⅜, . . .	47¼	18	—	—	27
"	Cotton Flannel, med. quality,	36	20¼	—	—	18
"	Tickings, good quality, .	42¾	33¾	—	—	22½
"	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	15¾	16¾	—	—	15¾
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . .	42¾	18	—	—	27
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	45	1 35	—	—	360
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . .	3 81	3 54	—	—	2 86
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, .	1 41	94	—	—	—
M'th,	" " "	6 12	4 09	—	—	—
W'k,	Six " "	1 89	1 26	—	1 08	—
M'th,	" " "	8 18	5 45	—	4 68	—
W'k,	Board for workmen, . . .	3 54	2 45	—	—	—
"	" " for women in factories,	1 90	2 05	—	—	—

TABLE I.—DIVISION 3.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Sunderland, Eng- land.	Scot- Dundee, land.	Leith, Scotland.	Portlaw, Ireland.	Londonderry, Ireland.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$9 53	—	\$8 56	\$10 19	—
"	" " Ex. family, .	10 20	—	1—	11 11	\$9 80
"	" rye,	7 94	—	—	—	—
"	Corn-meal,	4 44	—	—	1—	2 34
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 23 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " soup " .	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" " rump steaks, .	27	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27
"	" " corned,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18
"	Veal, forequarters,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	+
"	" " hind "	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	+
"	" " cutlets,	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	+
"	Mutton, forequarters,	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " leg,	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " chops,	27	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27
"	Pork, fresh,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" " corned and salted, .	19	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" " bacon,	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " hams, smoked,	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	27
"	" " shoulders,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	—
"	" " sausages,	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	—
"	Lard,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Codfish, dry,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
"	Mackerel, pickled,	—	+	—	2—	6
"	Butter,	30	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27
"	Cheese,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bu.,	Potatoes,	76	2 18	1 31	58	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lb.,	Rice,	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Qt.,	Beans,	10	—	—	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Milk,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doz.,	Eggs,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27

TABLE I.—DIVISION 3—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Sunderland, Eng- land.	Dundee, land.	Leith, Scotland.	Portlaw, Ireland.	Londonderry, Ireland.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black, .	\$0 94½	\$0 74	\$0 67	\$0 81	\$0 94½
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	24¾	—	—	—	—
"	" " roasted, . . .	38¼	40½	36	45	36
"	Sugar, good brown, . . .	9	8½	10	7¾	7¾
"	" yellow C., . . .	7¾	11¼	—	—	—
"	" Coffee B., . . .	—	9	—	—	—
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	51¾	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . . .	60	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	—
Lb.,	Soap, common,	9	9	9	7¾	6¾
"	Starch,	15¾	24¾	15¾	6¾	10
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	4 36	6 81	6 81	8 17	7 35
C'd,	" wood, hard,	—	+	—	—	+
"	" " pine,	—	+	—	—	+
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	—	+	2—	3—	36
Y'd,	Shirtings, brown, ¼, . .	111¼	+	111¼	10¼	12¼
"	" bleached, ¼, . . .	214½	18	15¾	13½	16¾
"	Sheetings, brown, ⅝, . .	316¾	13½	33¾	12½	54
"	" bleached, ⅝, . . .	4—	36	47¼	15¾	—
"	Cotton Flannel, med. quality,	524¾	—	24¾	—	27
"	Tickings, good quality, .	676	229¼	15¾	27	—
"	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	713½	12¼	15¾	—	—
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . .	—	12½	27	—	33¾
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	1 22	1 96	2 18	—	49½
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . .	3 27	4 90	3 54	2 45	4 90
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, .	1 26	1 57	94	50	—
M'th,	" " "	5 45	6 81	4 09	2 18	—
W'k,	Six " "	2 51	1 89	1 47	563	—
M'th,	" " "	10 89	8 17	6 35	2 72	—
W'k,	Board for workmen, . . .	3 54	3 68	3 00	—	—
"	" for women in factories,	—	2 22	1 77	—	—

TABLE I.—DIVISION 4.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Pontypool, Wales.	Cardiff, Wales.	Chennitz, Sax- ony.	Dresden, Saxony.	Stuttgart, Wir- temberg.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$10 00	\$10 07	—	—	\$9 84
"	" " Ex. family, .	10 00	10 07	—	—	10 97
"	" rye,	—	—	—	—	8 44
"	Corn-meal,	—	—	—	—	8 72
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	22½	22½	\$0 15¾	\$0 14½	19
"	" " soup " .	18	18	15	11¼	16¼
"	" " rump steaks, .	24¾	24¾	17	19	16¾
"	" corned,	—	—	16	19	42
"	Veal, forequarters, . .	20¼	20¼	11¼	11¾	16¼
"	" hind "	21¼	21¼	11½	12¼	21¼
"	" cutlets,	22½	27	—	15¾	18½
"	Mutton, forequarters, .	20¼	20¼	13½	18½	13½
"	" leg,	22½	21¼	15	13½	15¾
"	" chops,	24¾	22½	15¾	13½	—
"	Pork, fresh,	19	20¼	16¾	16¾	17½
"	" corned and salted, .	—	—	—	17½	22½
"	" bacon,	21¼	22½	22½	20¼	20¼
"	" hams, smoked, . .	—	19	22½	21¼	54
"	" shoulders,	—	—	—	20¼	42¾
"	" sausages,	18	19	—	15¾	18
"	Lard,	18	22½	24	14½	20¼
"	Codfish, dry,	—	—	—	12¼	6¾
"	Mackerel, pickled, . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Butter,	27	31½	—	30¼	25¾
"	Cheese, "	18	—	9	20¼	6
Bu.,	Potatoes,	—	1 35	—	36½	72
Lb.,	Rice,	4½	5½	4½	6¾	9
Qt.,	Beans,	—	—	—	5	11¼
"	Milk,	4½	7¾	5½	5½	4½
Doz.,	Eggs,	22½	22½	16½	14½	18

TABLE I.—DIVISION 4—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Pontypool, Wales.	Cardif, Wales.	Chemnitz, Sax- ony.	Dresden, Saxony.	Stuttgart, Wirt- temberg.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black,	\$0 67	\$0 81	\$1 12	\$0 60	\$1 38
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	—	—	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " roasted, . . .	45	—	36	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
"	Sugar, good brown, . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" yellow C., . . .	9	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" Coffee B., . . .	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	45
Lb.,	Soap, common,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Starch,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	—	7 62	—	—	9 84
C'd,	" wood, hard,	—	—	5 63	6 48	10 97
"	" " pine,	—	—	4 05	4 86	5 48
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	—	—	27	—	54
Yd.,	Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{8}$, . . .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{4}{8}$,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	9	14
"	Sheetings, brown, $\frac{8}{8}$, . . .	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	—	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{8}{8}$,	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cotton Flannel, med. qual., .	27	27	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22
"	Tickings, good quality, . .	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Prints, Merrimac,	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22	—	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . . .	3 81	4 36	3 65	3 09	3 09
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, . .	75	1 26	—	1 31	3 51
M'th,	" " "	3 27	5 45	—	5 67	15 19
W'k,	Six " "	1 13	1 82	—	1 87	5 84
M'th,	" " "	4 90	7 90	—	8 10	25 31
W'k,	Board for workmen,	3 27	3 54	—	2 63	2 10
"	" for wom. in factories, . .	—	2 18	—	1 30	1 35

TABLE I.—DIVISION 5.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U.S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Munich, Bavaria.	Berlin, Prussia.	Cologne, Prussia.	Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.	Dusseldorf, Prussia.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$13 67	\$12 26	\$11 53	\$11 28	\$11 94
"	" " Ex. family, .	14 96	15 87	13 50	11 79	11 94
"	" rye,	12 15	7 21	7 99	—	7 67
"	Corn-meal,	—	—	—	6 37	—
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	19	18½	—	19½	21½
"	" " soup "	13½	14½	—	19½	15¾
"	" " rump steaks,	14½	25¾	—	24½	33¾
"	" corned,	23½	18½	—	—	21½
"	Veal, forequarters,	12¼	14	18	17¾	14½
"	" hind "	13½	16¾	18	19½	14½
"	" cutlets,	13½	23	22½	20½	14¾
"	Mutton, forequarters,	11¼	13½	18	19½	21¼
"	" leg,	11¼	15¾	20¼	20½	21¼
"	" chops,	11¼	17¼	21¼	—	21½
"	Pork, fresh,	19½	16¾	24	22¾	21¼
"	" corned and salted,	36	18½	22½	23	21¼
"	" bacon,	22½	18	24	23	21¼
"	" hams, smoked,	36	23	37	31	25¾
"	" shoulders,	36	19	22½	25¾	21¼
"	" sausages,	36	29¼	23½	31	21¼
"	Lard,	27	21¼	23½	25¾	23½
"	Codfish, dry,	9	7¾	8¼	9½	5¾
"	Mackerel, pickled,	—	—	—	1	—
"	Butter,	19½	30½	33¾	26½	33¾
"	Cheese,	29¼	5½	10½	23	21¼
Bu.,	Potatoes,	54	63	54	81	—
Lb.,	Rice,	9	14½	5½	5	10
Qt.,	Beans,	9	4½	—	5½	—
"	Milk,	4½	4	4½	5	5½
Doz.,	Eggs,	18	14	15	20½	23¾

TABLE I.—DIVISION 5—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U.S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Munich, Bavaria.	Berlin, Prussia.	Cologne, Prussia.	Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.	Dusseldorf, Prussia.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good blk.,	\$0 90	\$1 22	\$0 81	\$0 84 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 81
"	Coffee, Rio, green, .	28	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	—
"	" " roasted, .	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	37
"	Sugar, good brown, .	9	1—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" yellow C., .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" Coffee B., .	18	2—	13	18	—
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	+
"	" Porto Rico, .	—	—	—	—	+
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	+
Lb.,	Soap, common, .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Starch,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ton,	Fuel, coal, . . .	5 85	6 75	—	6 21	4 61
C'd,	" wood, hard, .	9 00	—	—	4 94	5 96
"	" " pine, . . .	6 30	—	—	3 88	4 33
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	27	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	90	40
Y'd,	Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{4}$, .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{4}{4}$, .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Sheetings, brown, $\frac{9}{8}$, .	18	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	+
"	" bleached, $\frac{9}{8}$, .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	+
"	Cotton Flannel, med. qual.,	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	10	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Tickings, good quality, .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
"	Prints, Merrimac, .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	19
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, .	36	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Satinets, med. quality, .	27	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	+
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, .	4 50	3 44	3 87	2 25	3 03
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements,	7 79	3 74	1 87	2—	2 24
M'th,	" " "	33 75	16 20	8 10	—	9 72
W'k,	Six " "	10 38	4 67	2 80	—	3 74
M'th,	" " "	45 00	20 25	12 15	—	16 20
W'k,	Board for workmen, .	2 70	2 33	—	3 10	2 70
"	" for wom. in fact'r's,	2 70	1 62	—	—	1 89

TABLE I.—DIVISION 6.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Elberfeld, Prussia.	Barmen, Prussia.	Dantzie, Prussia.	Frankfort-on-the Main.	Trieste, Austria.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$8 10	\$11 12	\$11 30	\$14 33	\$13 28
"	" " Ex. family, .	6 75	11 12	12 40	15 44	14 40
"	" rye, . . .	5 40	—	6 73	11 03	6 75
"	Corn-meal, . . .	4 05	—	6 73	11 03	9 45
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	27	18	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " soup " . . .	19	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" " rump steaks, .	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" corned, . . .	18	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
"	Veal, forequarters, . . .	18	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" hind " . . .	18	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" cutlets, . . .	18	17	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Mutton, forequarters, .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" leg, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" chops, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Pork, fresh, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" corned and salted, .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	" bacon, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" hams, smoked, . . .	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" shoulders, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	45
"	" sausages, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	45
"	Lard, . . .	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27
"	Codfish, dry, . . .	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	Mackerel, pickled, . .	+	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	Butter, . . .	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Cheese, . . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bu.,	Potatoes, . . .	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	1 13
Lb.,	Rice, . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Qt.,	Beans, . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Milk, . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Doz.,	Eggs, . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE I.—DIVISION 6—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Elberfeld, Prussia.	Barmen, Prussia.	Dantzic, Prussia.	Frankfort-on-the-Main.	Trieste, Austria.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black, .	\$0 96 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1 22	\$0 92 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 99	\$0 90
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	28	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " roasted, . . .	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
"	Sugar, good brown, . . .	+	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" yellow C., . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
"	" Coffee B., . . .	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup, . . .	—	—	—	—	61
Lb.,	Soap, common, . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10
"	Starch, . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Ton,	Fuel, coal, . . .	—	—	7 50	8 53	15 19
C'd,	" wood, hard, . . .	5 40	—	—	12 92	4 22
"	" " pine, . . .	+	—	—	9 90	2 81
Gal.,	Oil, coal, . . .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	63	1 13	—
Y'd,	Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{4}$, . .	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	14
"	" bleached, $\frac{4}{4}$, . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Sheetings, brown, $\frac{9}{8}$, . .	+	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{9}{8}$, . . .	+	—	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cotton Flannel, med. quality, .	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	36	45	67
"	Tickings, good quality, . .	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	78	45
"	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . . .	30	72	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	+	—	2 03	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . . .	2 63	4 05	6 41	4 28	6 75
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, .	1—	1 40	1—	2 08	33
M'th,	" " " . . .	—	6 08	—	9 00	1 41
W'k,	Six " " . . .	—	2 74	2—	2 60	49
M'th,	" " " . . .	—	11 81	—	11 25	2 14
W'k,	Board for workmen, . . .	2 70	2 81	2 03	4 05	—
"	" for wom. in factories, .	1 89	2 43	1 60	90	—

TABLE I.—DIVISION 7.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Vienna, Austria.	Antwerp, Bel- gium.	Bel- gium, Charleroi.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Den- mark, Elsnore.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, . . .	—	1—	23 23	8 36	8 71
"	" " Ex. family, . . .	—	—	9 45	9 37	9 74
"	" rye,	—	2—	3 48	5 99	6 66
"	Corn-meal,	—	—	4 70	—	—
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, . .	\$0 22	\$0 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" " soup "	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" " rump steaks,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" corned,	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	Veal, forequarters,	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" hind "	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" cutlets,	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Mutton, forequarters,	16	19	27	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" leg,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" chops,	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Pork, fresh,	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10
"	" corned and salted,	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	" bacon,	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" hams, smoked,	—	28	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" shoulders,	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	9	—
"	" sausages,	—	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	Lard,	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Codfish, dry,	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Mackerel, pickled,	—	—	—	—	—
"	Butter,	—	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Cheese,	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bu.,	Potatoes,	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lb.,	Rice,	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7
Qt.,	Beans,	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	—	—
"	Milk,	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3
Doz.,	Eggs,	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE I.—DIVISION 7—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Vienna, Austria.	Bel- Antwerp, gium.	Bel- Charleroi, gium.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Desh- more, mark.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black, .	—	\$0 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 84 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$0 52 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . . .	—	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" " roasted, . . .	—	36	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Sugar, good brown, . . .	—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" yellow C., . . .	—	18	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	" Coffee B., . . .	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lb.,	Soap, common, . . .	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Starch,	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	—	39 56	5 91	8 27	7 88
C'd,	" wood, hard, . . .	\$13 69	—	—	16 75	15 84
"	" " pine,	9 74	6 75	—	12 60	12 96
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	—	—	—	58	81
Yd.,	Shirtings, brown, $\frac{4}{4}$, . .	—	4—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{4}{4}$, . . .	—	5—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	Sheetings, brown, $\frac{8}{8}$, . .	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" bleached, $\frac{8}{8}$, . . .	—	—	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cotton Flannel, med. qual., .	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
"	Tickings, good quality, . .	—	31	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
"	Prints, Merrimac,	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . . .	—	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	—
"	Satinets, med. quality, . . .	—	—	54	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . . .	—	6—	4 28	4 73	5 91
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, . .	—	72 08	2 47	12 34	196
M'th,	" " "	—	9 00	10 69	10 13	4 16
W'k,	Six " " "	—	5 84	3 70	5 58	—
M'th,	" " " "	—	25 31	16 03	24 19	—
W'k,	Board for workmen,	—	84 61	1 75	2 98	2 81
"	" for women in factories, .	—	—	1 32	1 41	—

TABLE I.—DIVISION 8.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.	Basle, Switzer- land.	Zurich, Switzer- land.	Palermo, Italy.	Messina, Italy.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$11 03	\$11 25	\$15 44	\$22 05	—
"	" " Ex. family, .	15 44	12 68	17 64	26 46	—
"	" rye,	8 82	—	11 03	—	\$6 75
"	Corn-meal,	8 82	9 92	8 82	—	4 50
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " soup " .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" " rump steaks, .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" corned,	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—
"	Veal, forequarters, . . .	19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" hind "	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	" cutlets,	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Mutton, forequarters, . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" leg,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" chops,	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	Pork, fresh,	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
"	" corned and salted, .	28	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	—	—
"	" bacon,	28	—	27	—	27
"	" hams, smoked, . . .	28	—	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" shoulders,	28	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" sausages,	28	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28	—
"	Lard,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	45	—
"	Codfish, dry,	—	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Mackerel, pickled, . . .	—	—	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Butter,	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	—
"	Cheese,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Bu.,	Potatoes,	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 07	67	2 70	—
Lb.,	Rice,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Qt.,	Beans,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Milk,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Doz.,	Eggs,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

TABLE I.—DIVISION 8—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.	Basle, Switzer- land.	Zurich, Switzer- land.	Paterno, Italy.	Messina, Italy.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good black,	\$1 12½	\$1 35	\$1 13	\$1 69	\$1 35
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . .	25¼	21¼	28	33¾	38¼
"	" " roasted, . .	27	—	33¾	45	50
"	Sugar, good brown, . .	12¼	15¼	15¾	16¾	13½
"	" yellow C., . .	11¼	15¼	15¾	—	—
"	" Coffee B., . .	11¼	11¾	11¼	—	—
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	—
Lb.,	Soap, common,	10¼	9½	7¾	10	12¼
"	Starch,	15¾	9½	9	16¾	14¾
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	—	—	10 13	—	—
C'd,	" wood, hard,	11 81	9 00	—	—	5 63
"	" " pine,	8 44	—	—	—	+
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	63	46	—	84	1 00
Yd.,	Shirtings, brown, ¼, . .	32½	25¼	27	5+	16¼
"	" bleached, ¼, . .	27	43¾	27	+	18
"	Sheetings, brown, ⅜, . .	31½	33¾	31½	+	22½
"	" bleached, ⅜, . .	34¾	43	31½	+	—
"	Cotton Flannel, med. qual., .	31	85½	42¾	+	23½
"	Tickings, good quality, . .	56¼	27	—	+	33¾
"	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	22½	23	24¾	+	18
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . .	—	33¾	—	+	22½
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	56¼	50¾	—	+	27
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . .	5 63	—	9 00	6+	3 21
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements, . .	2 92	1 56	91	71 08	1 32
M'th,	" " "	12 66	6 75	3 94	4 69	5 74
W'k,	Six " "	3 44	2 86	1 82	1 62	1 74
M'th,	" " "	14 90	12 38	7 88	7 03	7 53
W'k,	Board for workmen, . . .	2 81	31 97	2 81	3+	22 42
"	" for wom. in factories,	1 97	41 35	1 90	3+	32 03

TABLE I.—DIVISION 9.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U. S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Nîce, France.	Lyons, France.	Marseilles, France.	Odessa, Russia.	Tunis, Africa.
Bbl.,	Flour, wheat, superfine, .	\$13 62	\$9 64	\$17 64	\$9 56	\$9 00
"	" " Ex. family, .	15 44	10 04	19 85	11 25	9 00
"	" rye,	19 62	4 41	19 85	5 63	—
"	Corn-meal,	—	8 82	15 44	4 50	—
Lb.,	Beef, fresh, roasting piece, .	21½	10¼	20¼	11¼	15¾
"	" " soup " .	21½	—	18	7¾	15¾
"	" " rump steaks, .	22½	—	23¾	11¼	15¾
"	" corned,	21½	—	—	5¾	—
"	Veal, forequarters, . .	21½	10¼	27	9	15¾
"	" hind "	27	—	29¼	12½	15¾
"	" cutlets,	27	—	24¾	13½	15¾
"	Mutton, forequarters, .	21½	10¼	24¾	7¾	11¼
"	" leg,	27	13½	27	9	15¾
"	" chops,	27	14	24¾	11¼	15¾
"	Pork, fresh,	21½	10¼	21¼	11¼	—
"	" corned and salted, .	27	10¼	—	15¾	—
"	" bacon,	33¾	10¼	22½	—	—
"	" hams, smoked, . .	33¾	20¼	56¼	16¾	—
"	" shoulders,	33¾	20¼	28	15¾	—
"	" sausages,	27	11¼	24¾	22½	—
"	Lard,	21½	11¼	28	19	—
"	Codfish, dry,	16¾	11¼	10	18	9
"	Mackerel, pickled, . .	—	22½	28	6¾	9
"	Butter,	41¾	33¾	31½	28	56¼
"	Cheese,	33¾	28	24¾	45	41½
Bu.,	Potatoes,	2 70	30½	67	1 13	1 41
Lb.,	Rice,	7¾	7¾	5¾	5¾	—
Qt.,	Beans,	—	42¾	5¾	13½	4½
"	Milk,	6¾	21¼	7¾	11¼	6¾
Doz.,	Eggs,	20¼	27	25¾	13½	20¼

TABLE I.—DIVISION 9—Concluded.

Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1872. STANDARD—U.S. PAPER DOLLAR OF 1872.	Nice, France.	Lyons, France.	Marseilles, France.	Odessa, Russia.	Tunis, Africa.
Lb.,	Tea, Oolong, or good bl'k,	\$1 21	\$0 90	\$1 13	\$1 13	\$0 22½
"	Coffee, Rio, green, . .	48¼	27	42¾	28	33¾
"	" " roasted, . .	56¼	31½	56¼	33¾	45
"	Sugar, good brown, . .	15¾	22½	15¾	10	21¼
"	" yellow C., . .	18	29¼	16¾	—	11¼
"	" Coffee B., . .	20¼	20¼	18	11¼	11¼
Gal.,	Molasses, New Orleans, .	—	—	—	—	—
"	" Porto Rico, . .	—	—	—	—	—
"	Syrup,	—	—	—	—	—
Lb.,	Soap, common, . .	18	4½	9	7¾	11¼
"	Starch,	10¼	11¼	10	10	13½
Ton,	Fuel, coal,	11 25	—	6 98	13 50	24 75
C'd,	" wood, hard, . .	—	—	—	13 50	—
"	" " pine,	—	—	—	29 00	—
Gal.,	Oil, coal,	1 07	—	1 26	84	69
Y'd,	Shirtings, brown, ¼, . .	27	11¼	16¾	22½	—
"	" " bleached, ¼, . .	31½	16¾	18	22½	—
"	Sheetings, brown, ⅜, . .	—	14½	28	31 01	—
"	" " bleached, ⅜, . .	42¾	—	33¾	41 07	—
"	Cotton Flannel, med. qual.,	47¼	23½	39½	28	—
"	Tickings, good quality, . .	31½	17	36½	561	—
"	Prints, Merrimac, . . .	23½	16¾	29¼	33¾	—
"	Mousseline-de-Laines, . .	42	56¼	28	45	—
"	Satinets, med. quality, . .	92½	90	—	1 13	—
Pair,	Boots, men's heavy, . .	2 37	4 50	4 95	5 63	—
W'k,	Four-roomed tenements,	71	2 60	1 30	9 09	2 60
M'th,	" " "	3 08	11 25	5 63	39 38	11 25
W'k,	Six " "	93	3 90	1 82	12 98	3 12
M'th,	" " "	4 05	16 89	7 88	56 25	13 50
W'k,	Board for workmen, . .	2 23	9 00	3 15	5 63	3 38
"	" " for wom. in fact'r's,	2 00	6 75	—	3 38	—

NOTES EXPLANATORY OF THE PRECEDING TABLE.

DIVISION No. 1.

Boston, Mass.—General Note. The prices given for Boston, are, in every case, for a good fair article; we have endeavored to give the proper medium between the highest and lowest rates, and, for that reason, our prices may appear high to some and low to others. The fact that any party can buy cheaper, or pays dearer, does not invalidate the conclusions represented by our averages. Of course, any party can prepare a list of prices which he may think more trustworthy; and, if not satisfied with the purchase-power of money which we attribute to Massachusetts, he can easily form his own comparisons between our foreign prices and his own for Boston, or any town in the State. ¹ An average of prices for chucks and ribs; sirloins are, of course, much higher. ² For tried-out lard; the price of leaf-lard is less. ³ New potatoes, in season, are worth twice as much, and even more, than figures given. ⁴ Milk is usually 8 cents per quart in summer and 9 cents during the winter months. ⁵ Very little Rio coffee is used; Java, Mocha, and these qualities mixed, are in most general use. ⁶ Granulated white sugar is most generally used. ⁷ During winter, prices gradually advance, reaching, sometimes, to \$11 per ton. The price per single bushel (as it is often bought) is from 40 to 50 cents. ⁸ Not including sawing and splitting. ⁹ See note 8; much split kindling, sold in bundles, is used in cities. ¹⁰ Near the refineries, kerosene, or refined petroleum, is sold for 25 cents per gallon. ¹¹ Rents vary materially according to situation; three rooms in the heart of the city costing as much as a whole house in the less thickly settled localities. ¹² At common table, usually; the "European plan" is becoming more general from year to year. Parties lodge in one house and take their meals at another, or at a restaurant. In the first case, they pay a stated sum per week for meals; in the second, they pay for what they order from the bill of fare.

Towns in Massachusetts.—General Note. See similar heading following Boston, Mass. ¹ In the majority of country towns the small farmers keep live-stock and slaughter their own beef, veal, mutton and pork. They corn their own beef, smoke hams, try out lard, make their own butter and cheese (keeping cows to supply milk), raise potatoes, beans, rye and Indian corn, and keep hens to supply eggs or to furnish poultry. Little coal is used, and hard and soft wood (pine, &c.) is obtained from the woodlands forming part of nearly every farm, whether it be large or small. Those who are not producers can generally buy direct from their neighbors at lower rates than are asked in the stores. Our figures are store prices, and, of course, contain the middle-man's profit. ² Rents are comparatively low in the country, and nearly every house has sufficient land for a kitchen-garden; fruit orchards are often let with the houses, and the product becomes the property of the occupants. ³ A fair rate for agricultural laborers' board is \$4 per week; mechanics pay more. ⁴ In the manufacturing cities (Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, &c.) the corporations build and conduct boarding-houses in which their employes only can board at a reduced expense.

Manchester, Eng.—¹ Including water, poor and highway rates. ² See Note 1. ³ Working classes do not "board," but "lodge," and pay separately for provisions, &c. ⁴ See Note 3.

Birmingham, Eng.—¹ Gas is 67 cents per 1,000 feet. ² Brogans, elastic sides. ³ Usual course is to pay for rooms and what food they order; seldom live at a common table. ⁴ See preceding note.

Sheffield, Eng.—¹ Bituminous. ² Linen. ³ Hoyle's and Schwab's prints are 20½ cents per yard.

DIVISION No. 2.

Bradford, Eng.—¹ Pine wood for kindling is sold at 27 cents per cwt.

Halifax, Eng.—¹ Australian meat.

Leeds, Eng.—¹ Gas is 75 cents per 1,000 feet.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.—¹ "Cumberland." ² "American." ³ Cotton.

DIVISION No. 3.

Sunderland, Eng.—¹ Calico. ² Calico. ³ Flax. ⁴ Linen. ⁵ Called "swans-down."
⁶ Double width. ⁷ Common quality.

Dundee, Scotland.—¹ Scotch. ² Linen.

Leith, Scotland.—¹ Bread, four pound loaf, 21¼ to 22½ cents. ² Paraffine oil, 45 cents per gallon.

Portlaw, Ireland.—¹ Oatmeal, 240 pound sack, \$12.50. ² Fresh mackerel, per dozen, 22½ cents. ³ Paraffine oil, 63 cents per gallon. ⁴ Cottages. ⁵ Cottages.

DIVISION No. 5.

Berlin, Prussia.—¹ White, loaf, 14½ cents per pound. ² Powdered sugar, 13½ cents.
³ Shoes, \$1.22 @ \$1.62 per pair. ⁴ Two-roomed tenements, \$5.67 @ \$11.34 per month.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia.—¹ Basket containing 200 fresh mackerel, \$3.94. ² Two-roomed tenements, \$2.19 per week.

DIVISION No. 6.

Elberfeld, Prussia.—¹ One room, \$1.62 per month; two rooms, \$1.69 @ \$2.81; three rooms, \$3.21 @ \$4.05, and often more.

Barmen, Prussia.—¹ Workmen generally have but two rooms for their families, at \$28.13 per year, on the average.

Dantzie, Prussia.—¹ Four-roomed tenements, \$75.38 @ \$150.75, according to size and location. ² Six-roomed tenements \$112.50 @ \$281.25, according to size and situation.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—¹ Shirts, ready-made, 90 cents to \$2.25. ² Ready-made clothing, in suits, \$7.20 @ \$13.50; clothing, suits, made to order, \$22.50 @ \$33.75.

DIVISION No. 7.

Antwerp, Belgium.—¹ Wheat bread, 3¼ @ 5 cents per pound. ² Rye bread, 2¾ @ 4 cents per pound. ³ Lump (probably soft) coal. ⁴ Sheetings, brown, 3-4, per yard, 18 cents; 6-4, per yard, 38½ cents. ⁵ Shirtings, bleached, 3-4, per yard, 21¼ cents; 6-4, per yard, 40½ cents. ⁶ Men's shoes, \$1.80 @ \$3.37 per pair; women's shoes, \$1.12 @ \$2.25; sabots (wooden shoes), 11¼ @ 13½ cents. ⁷ Two-roomed tenements, \$1.80 @ \$3.60 per month. ⁸ Room and breakfast, per month, \$5.63 @ \$11.25; lunch, \$3.38; dinners, per month, \$9 @ \$11.25.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—¹ Two-roomed tenements, \$2.81 @ \$3.37 per month.

Elsinore, Denmark.—¹ Two-roomed tenements, \$36 per year.

DIVISION No. 8.

Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.—¹ Meats are sold at a regular price; so much for beef, so much for pork, &c. The difference in quality is made up by the allowance for bones,—but in arranging the tare, as it might be called, the butcher uses his own discretion.

Basle, Switzerland.—¹ Common bread, 4½ cents per pound. ² Drill. ³ Sleeping-room for males, 45 cents per week. ⁴ Lodging for females, 22½ @ 33½ cents per week.

Palermo, Italy.—¹ Always sold by the pound; never by the barrel. ² See Note 1. ³ Beef is brought from Naples. ⁴ Veal brought from Naples is 20 per cent. higher than figures given. ⁵ Articles of dry goods are mostly home-made, of coarse material, and not very durable. ⁶ Boots are never used; shoes are \$1.12 per pair. ⁷ Houses are never let for a shorter term than one year. ⁸ There are no boarding-houses for working people. ⁹ See Note 8.

Messina, Italy.—¹ Charcoal \$22.50 per ton. ² Without lodging. ³ See Note 2.

DIVISION No. 9.

Odessa, Russia.—¹ Cutting included. ² See Note 1. ³ Linen. ⁴ Linen. ⁵ Linen.

GENERAL NOTE.—In each group, contained in Table No. II., we have ascertained the quantity that *one dollar* will buy of the article in question, in the locations specified. The result shows the comparative purchase-power of money in the places named as regards the article, or expense, considered.

To obtain the figures, showing comparative ratio, we have divided the "greenback" dollar of 1872 (U. S. paper money) by the price ruling in Massachusetts in that year,—and by the currency equivalent for the gold values of articles obtained from our foreign returns,—the premium computed on gold being the average per cent. above par in 1872.

It will be understood that the results would have been identical if we had divided the gold dollar by the gold price of each article; the reductions of all prices to 1872 U. S. currency values being made in order to have Massachusetts prices the standard of comparison.

TABLE II.—Group 1—FLOUR (wheat, superfine).

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	20.83	Aix-la-Chapelle, . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	17.39
Towns in " "	16.34	Dusseldorf, " "	16.39
Manchester, . . . <i>Eng'd</i> ,	22.22	Elberfeld, " "	24.39
Birmingham, . . . " "	20.41	Barmen, " "	17.37
Sheffield, " "	22.22	Dantzic, " "	17.24
Bradford, " "	18.86	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	13.51
Huddersfield, . . . " "	21.74	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	14.71
Halifax, " "	21.74	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	21.28
Leeds, " "	20.83	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	23.47
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	21.74	Elsinore, " "	22.72
Sunderland, " "	20.41	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	17.86
Leith, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	22.73	Basle, " "	17.42
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	19.23	Zurich, " "	12.66
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	19.60	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	8.89
Cardiff, " "	19.60	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	14.49
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	20.	Lyons, " "	20.41
Munich, <i>Bav.</i> ,	14.28	Marseilles, " "	11.11
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	19.21	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	20.41
Cologne, " "	16.95	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	21.74

Group 2—BEEF (fresh, roasting piece).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	5.56	Huddersfield, . . . <i>Eng'd</i> ,	4.44
Towns in " "	5.	Leeds, " "	4.44
Manchester, . . . <i>Eng'd</i> ,	4.04	Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	4.26
Birmingham, . . . " "	4.26	Sunderland, " "	4.26
Sheffield, " "	4.44	Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	4.21
Bradford, " "	3.88	Leith, " "	3.88

TABLE II.—Group 2—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd,</i>	4.94	Vienna, <i>Aus.,</i>	4.55
Londonderry, "	4.44	Antwerp, <i>Belg.,</i>	4.82
Pontypool, <i>Wales,</i>	4.44	Charleroi, "	4.94
Cardiff, "	4.44	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.,</i>	7.55
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny,</i>	6.35	Elsinore, "	8.89
Dresden, "	6.90	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.,</i>	4.94
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.,</i>	5.26	Basle, "	6.56
Munich, <i>Bav'ria,</i>	5.26	Zurich, "	4.94
Berlin, <i>Pruss.,</i>	5.41	Palermo, <i>Italy,</i>	2.96
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	5.13	Messina, "	3.28
Dusseldorf, "	4.70	Nice, <i>France,</i>	4.65
Elberfeld, "	3.70	Lyons, "	9.76
Barmen, "	5.56	Marseilles, "	4.94
Dantzie, "	5.97	Odesa, <i>Russia,</i>	8.89
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	5.56	Tunis, <i>Africa,</i>	6.35
Trieste, <i>Aus.,</i>	3.17		

Group 3—BEEF (soup piece).

Boston, <i>Mass.,</i>	14.29	Aix-la-Chapelle, <i>Pruss.,</i>	5.13
Towns in "	12.50	Dusseldorf, "	6.35
Manchester, <i>Engl'd,</i>	8.89	Elberfeld, "	5.26
Birmingham, "	7.41	Barmen, "	5.56
Sheffield, "	5.56	Dantzie, "	7.41
Bradford, "	5.26	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	5.56
Huddersfield, "	8.16	Trieste, <i>Aus.,</i>	4.04
Newcastle-on-Tyne,	4.94	Vienna, "	4.82
Sunderland, "	5.26	Antwerp, <i>Belg.,</i>	5.56
Dundee, <i>Scot'd,</i>	4.94	Charleroi, "	4.94
Leith, "	4.70	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.,</i>	9.52
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd,</i>	6.35	Elsinore, "	10.81
Londonderry, "	6.35	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.,</i>	4.94
Pontypool, <i>Wales,</i>	5.56	Zurich, "	4.94
Cardiff, "	5.56	Palermo, <i>Italy,</i>	3.57
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny,</i>	6.67	Messina, "	4.94
Dresden, "	8.89	Nice, <i>France,</i>	4.65
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.,</i>	6.15	Marseilles, "	5.56
Munich, <i>Bav'ria,</i>	7.41	Odesa, <i>Russia,</i>	12.90
Berlin, <i>Pruss.,</i>	6.90	Tunis, <i>Africa,</i>	6.35

Group 4—BEEF (rump steaks).

Boston, <i>Mass.,</i>	3.67	Leeds, <i>Engl'd,</i>	2.96
Towns in "	3.12	Newcastle-on-Tyne,	4.04
Manchester, <i>Engl'd,</i>	3.70	Sunderland, "	3.70
Birmingham, "	3.41	Dundee, <i>Scot'd,</i>	2.96
Sheffield, "	3.17	Leith, "	2.96
Bradford, "	3.17	Portlaw, <i>Irel'd,</i>	4.70
Huddersfield, "	3.41	Londonderry, "	3.70

TABLE II.—Group 4—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Pontypool, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	4.04	Vienna, . . . <i>Aus.</i> ,	4.44
Cardiff, "	4.04	Antwerp, . . . <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.82
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax.</i> ,	5.88	Charleroi, "	4.94
Dresden, "	5.26	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	7.41
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.97	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.94
Munich, <i>Bav.</i> ,	6.90	Basle, "	7.14
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.88	Zurich, "	4.94
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	4.08	Palermo, . . . <i>Italy</i> ,	2.96
Dusseldorf, "	2.96	Messina, "	3.28
Elberfeld, "	2.88	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.44
Barmen, "	4.94	Marseilles, "	4.21
Dantzic, "	4.65	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	8.89
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	4.21	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	6.35
Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	3.67		

Group 5—VEAL (forequarters).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	10.81	Dusseldorf, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.90
Towns in "	8.70	Elberfeld, "	5.56
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.26	Barmen, "	5.97
Birmingham, "	5.56	Dantzic, "	6.56
Sheffield, "	4.94	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	5.41
Bradford, "	5.26	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	3.17
Huddersfield, "	5.56	Vienna, "	3.96
Halifax, "	4.26	Antwerp, . . . <i>Belg.</i> ,	5.97
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	4.94	Charleroi, "	4.94
Sunderland, "	4.44	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	8.51
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	5.56	Elsinore, "	13.79
Leith, "	4.94	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	5.26
Pontypool, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	4.94	Basle, "	5.71
Cardiff, "	4.94	Zurich, "	4.26
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax.</i> ,	8.89	Palermo, . . . <i>Italy</i> ,	3.57
Dresden, "	8.51	Messina, "	3.30
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	6.15	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.65
Munich, <i>Bav.</i> ,	8.16	Lyons, "	9.76
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	7.14	Marseilles, "	3.50
Cologne, "	5.56	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	11.11
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	5.63	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	6.35

Group 6—MUTTON (forequarters).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	12.50	Leeds, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	4.94
Towns in "	8.	Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	5.56
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	4.94	Sunderland, "	4.70
Birmingham, "	5.56	Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	4.44
Sheffield, "	5.56	Leith, "	5.56
Bradford, "	4.94	Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	5.26
Huddersfield, "	5.56	Londonderry, "	4.44

TABLE II.—Group 6—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	4.94	Vienna, <i>Aus.</i> ,	6.25
Cardiff, "	4.94	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	5.26
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	7.41	Charleroi, "	3.70
Dresden, "	5.41	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	8.51
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	7.41	Elsinore, "	8.89
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	8.89	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.94
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	7.41	Basle, "	6.15
Cologne, "	5.56	Zurich, "	6.35
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	5.13	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	4.44
Dusseldorf, "	4.70	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.65
Elberfeld, "	4.70	Lyons, "	9.76
Barmen, "	5.97	Marseilles, "	4.04
Dantzic, "	7.41	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	12.90
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	4.94	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	8.89
Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	7.41		

Group 7—MUTTON (chops).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	7.14	Dusseldorf, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	4.65
Towns in "	6.06	Elberfeld, "	4.65
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.70	Barmen, "	5.88
Birmingham, "	3.70	Dantzic, "	6.35
Sheffield, "	4.26	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	3.70
Bradford, "	3.70	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	6.35
Huddersfield, "	3.70	Vienna, "	4.30
Leeds, "	4.44	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	5.56
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	4.04	Charleroi, "	3.70
Sunderland, "	3.70	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	7.41
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	4.44	Elsinore, "	7.02
Leith, "	3.70	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.94
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	4.94	Basle, "	6.15
Londonderry, "	3.70	Zurich, "	6.35
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	4.04	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	4.44
Cardiff, "	4.44	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	3.70
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	6.35	Lyons, "	7.14
Dresden, "	7.41	Marseilles, "	4.04
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	8.89	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	8.89
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	5.80	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	6.35
Cologne, "	4.70		

Group 8—PORK (fresh).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	8.70	Newcastle-on-Tyne, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.56
Towns in "	7.41	Sunderland, "	4.94
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.56	Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	5.56
Birmingham, "	5.56	Leith, "	5.56
Sheffield, "	4.94	Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	6.90
Bradford, "	5.56	Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	5.26
Huddersfield, "	5.56	Cardiff, "	4.94

TABLE II.—Group 8—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax.</i> ,	5.97	Vienna, . . . <i>Aus.</i> ,	4 04
Dresden, . . . " "	5.97	Antwerp, . . . <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.82
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.71	Charleroi, . . . " "	5.06
Munich, . . . <i>Bav.</i> ,	5.13	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	11.11
Berlin, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.15	Elsinore, . . . " "	10.
Cologne, . . . " "	4.17	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.04
Aix-la-Chapelle, . . . " "	4.40	Basle, . . . " "	6.15
Dusseldorf, . . . " "	4.70	Zurich, . . . " "	5.26
Elberfeld, . . . " "	4.65	Palermo, . . . <i>Italy</i> ,	4.44
Barmen, . . . " "	4.44	Nice, . . . <i>France</i> ,	4.65
Dantzie, . . . " "	7.41	Lyons, . . . " "	9.76
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	5.56	Marseilles, . . . " "	4.70
Trieste, . . . <i>Aus.</i> ,	4.44	Odessa, . . . <i>Russia</i> ,	8.89

Group 9—PORK (hams, smoked).

Boston, . . . <i>Mass.</i> ,	7.69	Cologne, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	2.70
Towns in . . . " "	7.14	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . . " "	3.23
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.17	Dusseldorf, . . . " "	3.88
Birmingham, . . . " "	3.70	Elberfeld, . . . " "	3.07
Sheffield, . . . " "	4.44	Barmen, . . . " "	3.70
Bradford, . . . " "	4.04	Dantzie, . . . " "	3.17
Huddersfield, . . . " "	3.70	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	3.70
Leeds, . . . " "	4.04	Trieste, . . . <i>Aus.</i> ,	1.76
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	3.70	Antwerp, . . . <i>Belg.</i> ,	3.57
Sunderland, . . . " "	3.88	Charleroi, . . . " "	2.34
Dundee, . . . <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	3.41	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	6.45
Leith, . . . " "	3.17	Elsinore, . . . " "	5 97
Portlaw, . . . <i>Irel'd</i> ,	3.41	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.57
Londonderry, . . . " "	3.70	Zurich, . . . " "	3.17
Cardiff, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	5 26	Palermo, . . . <i>Italy</i> ,	2 55
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	4.44	Messina, . . . " "	2 96
Dresden, . . . " "	4.70	Nice, . . . <i>France</i> ,	2.96
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	1.85	Lyons, . . . " "	4.94
Munich, . . . <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	2.77	Marseilles, . . . " "	1.76
Berlin, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	4.35	Odessa, . . . <i>Russia</i> ,	5.97

Group 10—LARD.

Boston, . . . <i>Mass.</i> ,	8 33	Sunderland, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	4.44
Towns in . . . " "	7.55	Dundee, . . . <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	5.56
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	6.67	Leith, . . . " "	4.44
Birmingham, . . . " "	5.56	Portlaw, . . . <i>Irel'd</i> ,	7.41
Sheffield, . . . " "	4.94	Londonderry, . . . " "	4.44
Bradford, . . . " "	5.26	Pontypool, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	5.56
Huddersfield, . . . " "	5.56	Cardiff, . . . " "	4.44
Halifax, . . . " "	7.41	Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	4.08
Leeds, . . . " "	5.26	Dresden, . . . " "	6.90
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	4.44	Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	4.94

TABLE II.—Group 10—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	3.70	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.65
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	4.70	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	6.90
Cologne, "	4.26	Elsinore, "	4.94
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	3.88	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.17
Dusseldorf, "	4.26	Basle, "	6.56
Elberfeld, "	4.44	Zurich, "	5.56
Barmen, "	4.21	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	2.22
Dantzic, "	4.26	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.65
Frankfort-on-the-Main, "	4.94	Lyons, "	8.89
Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	3.70	Marseilles, "	3.57
Vienna, "	3.67	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	5.26
Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.44		

Group 11—BUTTER.

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	2.59	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	2.96
Towns in "	2.50	Aix-la-Chapelle, "	3.77
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.41	Dusseldorf, "	2.96
Birmingham, "	3.17	Elberfeld, "	3.70
Sheffield, "	3.70	Barmen, "	2.47
Bradford, "	3.17	Dantzic, "	2.92
Huddersfield, "	2.96	Frankfort-on-the-Main, "	2.53
Halifax, "	3.17	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	2.34
Leeds, "	2.77	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	2.74
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	3.17	Charleroi, "	2.61
Sunderland, "	3.33	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	3.81
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	2.96	Elsinore, "	4.40
Leith, "	3.17	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.05
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	3.70	Basle, "	4.44
Londonderry, "	3.70	Zurich, "	2.96
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.70	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	1.49
Cardiff, "	3.17	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	2.39
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	3.30	Lyons, "	2.96
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt</i> ,	3.88	Marseilles, "	3.17
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	5.13	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	3.57
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.28	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	1.76

Group 12—CHEESE.

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	6.06	Sunderland, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	4.94
Towns in "	5.41	Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	5.56
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.26	Leith, "	4.44
Birmingham, "	4.94	Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	4.44
Sheffield, "	5.26	Londonderry, "	4.44
Bradford, "	5.26	Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	5.56
Huddersfield, "	5.56	Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	11.11
Halifax, "	5.26	Dresden, "	4.94
Leeds, "	4.94	Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	16.67
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	4.94	Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	3.41

TABLE II.—Group 12—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	19.04	Elsinore, <i>Denm.</i> ,	10.81
Cologne, “	9.52	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.65
Aix-la-Chapelle, . . “	4.35	Basle, “	5.71
Dusseldorf, “	4.70	Zurich, “	4.44
Elberfeld, “	8.89	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	3.17
Barmen, “	4.26	Messina, “	2.77
Dantzic, “	4.26	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	2.96
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	4.04	Lyons, “	3.57
Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	2.07	Marseilles, “	4.04
Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.65	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	2.22
Charleroi, “	3.88	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.41
Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	8.51		

Group 13—POTATOES (old).

LOCATIONS.	No. of pecks.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pecks.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	3.85	Aix-la-Chapelle, . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	4.95
Towns in “	4.	Elberfeld, “	7.72
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	2.97	Barmen, “	5.97
Birmingham, . . . “	2.97	Dantzic, “	13.68
Sheffield, “	3.28	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	7.14
Bradford, “	3.70	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	3.57
Halifax, “	2.97	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	7.93
Leeds, “	2.97	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	9.43
Sunderland, “	5.26	Elsinore, “	11.85
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	1.83	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	7.11
Leith, “	3.05	Basle, “	3.70
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	6.89	Zurich, “	5.88
Londonderry, . . . “	8.29	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	1.49
Cardiff, <i>Wales</i> ,	2.96	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	1.49
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	10.96	Lyons, “	13.12
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.56	Marseilles, “	5.88
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	7.41	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	3.85
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.25	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.86
Cologne, “	7.41		

Group 14—RICE.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	9.52	Birmingham, . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	14.81
Towns in “	8.33	Sheffield, “	22.22
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	14.81	Bradford, “	11.11

TABLE II.—Group 14—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Huddersfield, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	14.81	Barmen, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	14.81
Halifax, " "	22.22	Dantzic, " "	10.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	22.22	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	10.53
Sunderland, " "	11.11	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	11.76
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	14.81	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	19.04
Leith, " "	19.04	Charleroi, " "	12.90
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	19.04	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	14.29
Pontypool, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	22.22	Elsinore, " "	14.29
Cardiff, " "	19.04	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	14.81
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	22.22	Basle, " "	19.04
Dresden, " "	14.81	Zurich, " "	14.81
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	11.11	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	8.89
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	11.11	Messina, " "	12.90
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.90	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	12.90
Cologne, " "	19.04	Lyons, " "	12.90
Aix-la-Chapelle, . . " "	20.	Marseilles, . . . " "	17.37
Dusseldorf, . . . " "	10.	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	17.37
Elberfeld, " "	19.04		

Group 15—MILK.

LOCATIONS.	No. of quarts.	LOCATIONS.	No. of quarts.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	11.76	Aix-la-Chapelle, . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	20.
Towns in " "	13.33	Dusseldorf, " "	19.04
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	12.90	Elberfeld, " "	28.57
Birmingham, . . . " "	14.81	Barmen, " "	14.81
Sheffield, " "	14.81	Dantzic, " "	25.
Bradford, " "	11.11	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	22.22
Huddersfield, . . . " "	14.81	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	11.11
Halifax, " "	14.81	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	28.57
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	11.11	Charleroi, " "	22.22
Sunderland, " "	8.89	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	33.33
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	7.41	Elsinore, " "	33.33
Leith, " "	12.90	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	16.
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	22.22	Basle, " "	28.57
Londonderry, . . . " "	19.04	Zurich, " "	30.77
Pontypool, . . . <i>Wales</i> ,	22.22	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	4.44
Cardiff, " "	12.90	Messina, " "	5.19
Chemnitz, . . . <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	19.04	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	14.81
Dresden, " "	19.04	Lyons, " "	4.70
Stuttgart, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	22.22	Marseilles, . . . " "	12.90
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	22.22	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	8.89
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	25.	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	14.81
Cologne, " "	22.22		

TABLE II.—Group 16—EGGS.

LOCATIONS.	No. of dozen.	LOCATIONS.	No. of dozen.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	3.33	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.67
Towns in " "	3.33	Aix-la-Chapelle, " "	4.88
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.88	Dusseldorf, " "	4.21
Birmingham, " "	4.44	Elberfeld, " "	4.70
Sheffield, " "	4.94	Barmen, " "	4.26
Bradford, " "	4.94	Dantzie, " "	8.89
Huddersfield, " "	4.04	Frankfort-on-the-Main, " "	4.44
Leeds, " "	3.70	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	6.56
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	4.04	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	3.17
Sunderland, " "	3.17	Charleroi, " "	3.88
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	2.96	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	7.41
Leith, " "	3.17	Elsinore, " "	7.02
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	4.94	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.65
Londonderry, " "	3.70	Basle, " "	6.78
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	4.44	Zurich, " "	4.44
Cardiff, " "	4.44	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	2.47
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	6.06	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.94
Dresden, " "	6.90	Lyons, " "	3.70
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.56	Marseilles, " "	3.88
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	5.56	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	7.41
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	7.14	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	4.94

Group 17—TEA (Oolong, or good black).

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	1.59	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	1.23
Towns in " "	1.33	Aix-la-Chapelle, " "	1.19
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	1.23	Dusseldorf, " "	1.23
Birmingham, " "	1.49	Elberfeld, " "	1.03
Sheffield, " "	1.49	Barmen, " "	.82
Bradford, " "	1.49	Dantzie, " "	1.08
Huddersfield, " "	1.23	Frankfort-on-the-Main, " "	1.01
Halifax, " "	1.49	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	1.11
Leeds, " "	1.35	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	1.06
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	1.23	Charleroi, " "	1.18
Sunderland, " "	1.06	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	1.89
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	1.35	Elsinore, " "	1.65
Leith, " "	1.49	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	.89
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	1.23	Basle, " "	.74
Londonderry, " "	1.06	Zurich, " "	.89
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	1.49	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	.59
Cardiff, " "	1.23	Messina, " "	.74
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	.89	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	.83
Dresden, " "	1.67	Lyons, " "	1.11
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	.72	Marseilles, " "	.88
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	1.11	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	.88
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	.82	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	4.44

TABLE II.—*Group 18*—COFFEE (Rio, roasted).

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	2.50	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.30
Towns in “	2.22	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . “	2.77
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	2.77	Dusseldorf, “	2.70
Birmingham, . . . “	2.47	Elberfeld, “	2.55
Sheffield, “	2.77	Barmen, “	2.34
Bradford, “	2.47	Dantzic, “	3.17
Huddersfield, . . . “	2.96	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	2.53
Leeds, “	2.77	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	2.22
Newcastle-on-Tyne, “	3.17	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	2.77
Sunderland, “	2.61	Charleroi, “	3.28
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	2.47	Elsinore, <i>Denm.</i> ,	3.05
Leith, “	2.77	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.70
Portlaw, <i>Irel'nd</i> ,	2.22	Zurich, “	2.96
Londonderry, . . . “	2.77	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	2.22
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	2.22	Messina, “	2.
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	2.77	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	1.76
Dresden, “	3.17	Lyons, “	3.17
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	1.85	Marseilles, “	1.76
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	2.88	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	2.96
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	2.77	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.22

Group 19—SUGAR (good brown).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	10.53	Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	11.11
Towns in “	9.09	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.35
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	11.11	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . “	4.88
Birmingham, . . . “	11.11	Barmen, “	5.56
Sheffield, “	12.90	Dantzic, “	8.
Bradford, “	10.	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	5.56
Huddersfield, . . . “	11.11	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	7.41
Leeds, “	12.90	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	6.15
Newcastle-on-Tyne, “	12.90	Elsinore, <i>Denm.</i> ,	9.76
Sunderland, “	11.11	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	8.16
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	11.76	Basle, “	6.56
Leith, “	10.	Zurich, “	6.35
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	12.90	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	5.97
Londonderry, . . . “	12.90	Messina, “	7.41
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	12.90	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	6.35
Cardiff, “	11.11	Lyons, “	4.44
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	8.16	Marseilles, “	6.35
Dresden, “	11.11	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	10.
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	7.41	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	4.70

Group 20—SOAP (common).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	14.29	Birmingham, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	14.81
Towns in “	11.11	Sheffield, “	14.81
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	12.90	Bradford, “	12.90

TABLE II.—Group 20—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.	LOCATIONS.	No. of pounds.
Huddersfield, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	11.11	Barmen, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	12.90
Halifax, "	12.90	Dantzic, "	8.51
Leeds, "	11.11	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	8.89
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	11.11	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	10.
Sunderland, "	11 11	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	7.41
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	11.11	Charleroi, "	22 22
Leith, "	11.11	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	12 50
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	12.90	Elsinore, "	13 79
Londonderry, "	14 81	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	9.76
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	14 81	Basle, "	10.53
Cardiff, "	12.90	Zurich, "	12.90
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	12.12	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	10.
Dresden, "	12.90	Messina, "	8.16
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	8.89	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	5.56
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	8.89	Lyons, "	22.22
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	7.14	Marseilles, "	11.11
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	16.	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	12.90
Dusseldorf, "	14.81	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	8.89
Elberfeld, "	14.81		

Group 21—STARCH.

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	10.	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	8.
Towns in "	6.90	Dusseldorf, "	6.35
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	8 89	Elberfeld, "	7.41
Birmingham, "	8 89	Barmen, "	7.41
Sheffield, "	8.89	Dantzic, "	6 35
Bradford, "	6.35	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	10.53
Huddersfield, "	7.41	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	2.22
Newcastle-on-Tyne, " "	7.41	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	8.89
Sunderland, "	6 35	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	9.30
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	4.04	Elsinore, "	6.56
Leith, "	6.35	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	6.35
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	14 81	Basle, "	10.53
Londonderry, "	10.	Zurich, "	11 11
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	8.89	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	5.97
Cardiff, "	8.16	Messina, "	6.78
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	13.79	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	9.76
Dresden, "	14.81	Lyons, "	8.89
Stuttgart, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	7.41	Marseilles, "	10.
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	7.41	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	10.
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	8.89	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	7.41

TABLE II.—Group 22—FUEL (coal).

LOCATIONS.	No. of bushels.	LOCATIONS.	No. of bushels.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	3.54	Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	4.10
Towns in " .	2.39	Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.56
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.88	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . " .	3.86
Birmingham, . . . " .	4.90	Dusseldorf, " .	5.26
Sheffield, " .	6.09	Dantzie, " .	3.23
Bradford, " .	5.26	Frankfort-on-the-Main, .	2.82
Huddersfield, . . . " .	6.67	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	1.59
Leeds, " .	4.20	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	2.56
Newcastle-on-Tyne, .	3.52	Charleroi, " .	4.17
Sunderland, " .	5.56	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	2.94
Dundee, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	3.52	Elsinore, " .	3.03
Leith, " .	3.52	Zurich, <i>Switz.</i> ,	2.38
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	2.94	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	2.13
Londonderry, . . . " .	3.21	Marseilles, " .	3.44
Cardiff, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.14	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	1.75
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	2.44	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	.97

Group 23—SHIRTINGS (brown, $\frac{4}{4}$).

LOCATIONS.	No. of yards.	LOCATIONS.	No. of yards.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	7.69	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	13.79
Towns in " .	7.69	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . " .	8.51
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	6.67	Dusseldorf, " .	8.
Birmingham, . . . " .	8.89	Elberfeld, " .	8.89
Sheffield, " .	8.89	Barmen, " .	6.90
Bradford, " .	6.35	Frankfort-on-the-Main, .	6.35
Huddersfield, . . . " .	7.41	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	7.14
Newcastle-on-Tyne, .	10.	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	8.89
Sunderland, " .	8.89	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	7.41
Leith, <i>Scotl'd</i> ,	8.89	Elsinore, " .	4.94
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	9.76	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.07
Londonderry, . . . " .	8.16	Basle, " .	3.96
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	8.16	Zurich, " .	3.70
Cardiff, " .	8.16	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	6.15
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	12.90	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	3.70
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	8.89	Lyons, " .	8.89
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	8.16	Marseilles, " .	5.97
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	8.16	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	4.44

Group 24—SHEETINGS (brown, $\frac{3}{8}$).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	7.02	Bradford, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.51
Towns in " .	7.02	Huddersfield, " .	6.35
Birmingham, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	6.35	Newcastle-on-Tyne, .	4.94
Sheffield, " .	5.56	Sunderland, " .	5.97

TABLE II.—Group 24—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of yards.	LOCATIONS.	No. of yards.
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	7.41	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	8.
Leith, "	2.96	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	6.90
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	8.	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	4.26
Londonderry, "	1.85	Elsinore, "	4.04
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.17	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.17
Cardiff, "	3.70	Basle, "	2.96
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.97	Zurich, "	3.17
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	5.56	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	4.44
Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	6.90	Lyons, <i>France</i> ,	6.90
Aix-la-Chapelle, "	6.25	Marseilles, "	3.57
Dantzie, "	5.97	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	.99
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	4.44		

Group 25—PRINTS (Merrimac, or common).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	9.76	Cologne, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	9.52
Towns in "	8.	Aix-la-Chapelle, "	6.15
Birmingham, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	6.90	Dusseldorf, "	5.26
Bradford, "	6.35	Elberfeld, "	5.56
Huddersfield, "	5.97	Barmen, "	6.90
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	6.35	Dantzie, "	8.51
Sunderland, "	7.41	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	5.97
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	8.16	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	4.44
Leith, "	6.35	Basle, "	4.35
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	5.97	Zurich, "	4.04
Cardiff, "	5.26	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	5.56
Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	5.56	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	4.26
Dresden, "	8.89	Lyons, "	5.97
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	6.35	Marseilles, "	3.41
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	7.41	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	2.96

Group 26—Boots (men's heavy).

LOCATIONS.	Per pair.	LOCATIONS.	Per pair.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	\$3.63	Londonderry, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	\$4.90
Towns in "	4.25	Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.81
Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.66	Cardiff, "	4.36
Birmingham, "	2.81	Chemnitz, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	3.65
Sheffield, "	3.25	Dresden, "	3.09
Bradford, "	3.81	Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	3.09
Huddersfield, "	3.54	Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	4.50
Newcastle-on-Tyne, "	2.86	Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.44
Sunderland, "	3.27	Cologne, "	3.87
Dundee, <i>Scot'd</i> ,	4.90	Aix-la-Chapelle, "	2.25
Leith, "	3.54	Dusseldorf, "	3.03
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	2.45	Elberfeld, "	2.63

TABLE II.—Group 26—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	Per pair.	LOCATIONS.	Per pair.
Barmen, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	\$4.05	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz.</i> ,	\$5.63
Dantzig, " .	6.41	Zurich, " .	9.00
Frankfort-on-the-Main,	4.28	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	3.21
Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	6.75	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	2.37
Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	4.28	Lyons, " .	4.50
Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	4.73	Marseilles, " .	4.95
Elsinore, " .	5.91	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	5.63

Group 27—RENT (four-roomed tenements).

LOCATIONS.	No. of days.	LOCATIONS.	No. of days.
Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	1.41	Dusseldorf, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.13
Towns in " .	3.79	Barmen, " .	5. .
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	5.29	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	3.36
Birmingham, . . . " .	6.17	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	23.40
Sheffield, " .	6.49	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	3.37
Bradford, " .	5. .	Charleroi, " .	2.86
Huddersfield, . . . " .	7.46	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	3.03
Sunderland, " .	5.56	Elsinore, " .	7.29
Nottingham, " .	6.97	Chaux-de-Fonds, . <i>Switz</i> ,	2.39
Dundee, <i>Scott'd</i> ,	4.46	Basle, " .	4.48
Leith, " .	7.46	Zurich, " .	7.69
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	14. .	Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	6.49
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	9.34	Messina, " .	5.26
Cardiff, " .	5.56	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	10. .
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	5.35	Lyons, " .	2.70
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	2. .	Marseilles, " .	5.40
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	.90	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	7.69
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	1.87	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.70
Cologne, " .	3.75		

Group 28—RENT (six-roomed tenements).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	1.06	Cardiff, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.85
Towns in " .	2.25	Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	3.75
Manchester, . . . <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.85	Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	1.19
Sheffield, " .	4.33	Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	.68
Bradford, " .	3.70	Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	1.50
Birmingham, . . . " .	3.50	Cologne, " .	2.50
Huddersfield, . . . " .	5.56	Dusseldorf, " .	1.87
Leeds, " .	6.49	Barmen, " .	2.56
Sunderland, " .	2.78	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	2.70
Dundee, <i>Scott'd</i> ,	3.70	Trieste, <i>Aus.</i> ,	14.28
Leith, " .	4.76	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	1.19
Portlaw, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	11.11	Charleroi, " .	1.89
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	6.21	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	1.25

TABLE II.—Group 28—Continued.

LOCATIONS.	No. of days.	LOCATIONS.	No. of days.
Chaux-de-Fonds, . . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	2.04	Nice, . . . <i>France</i> ,	7.52
Basle, " .	2.45	Lyons, " .	1.79
Zurich, " .	3.85	Marseilles, " .	3.85
Palermo, <i>Italy</i> ,	4.35	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	.54
Messina, " .	4.03	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.25

Group 29—BOARD (for workmen).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	1.16	Elberfeld, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	2.59
Towns in " .	1.33	Barmen, " .	2.50
Sheffield, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	2.16	Dantzic, " .	3.45
Bradford, " .	1.97	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	1.72
Huddersfield, " .	2.86	Antwerp, <i>Belg.</i> ,	1.50
Sunderland, " .	1.97	Charleroi, " .	4.
Londonderry, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	2.14	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	2.35
Dundee, <i>Scot'l'd</i> ,	1.90	Elsinore, " .	2.50
Leith, " .	2.33	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	2.50
Pontypool, <i>Wales</i> ,	2.14	Neufchatel, " .	2.50
Cardiff, " .	1.97	Basle, " .	3.57
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	2.66	Zurich, " .	2.50
Freiburg, <i>Baden</i> ,	4.93	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	2.88
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	3.33	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	3.13
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	2.59	Lyons, " .	.78
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.03	Marseilles, " .	2.22
Cologne, " .	2.96	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	1.24
Aix-la-Chapelle, " .	2.27	Tunis, <i>Africa</i> ,	2.07
Dusseldorf, " .	2.59		

Group 30—BOARD (women in factories).

Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	1.64	Dusseldorf, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	3.70
Towns in " .	2.17	Elberfeld, " .	3.70
Sheffield, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	3.29	Barmen, " .	2.88
Bradford, " .	3.70	Dantzic, " .	4.38
Huddersfield, " .	3.45	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	7.81
Londonderry, <i>Irel'd</i> ,	3.45	Charleroi, <i>Belg.</i> ,	5.32
Dundee, <i>Scot'l'd</i> ,	3.03	Copenhagen, <i>Denm.</i> ,	5.
Leith, " .	4.	Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Switz.</i> ,	3.57
Cardiff, <i>Wales</i> ,	3.29	Neufchatel, " .	3.57
Dresden, <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	5.40	Basle, " .	5.21
Freiburg, <i>Baden</i> ,	6.94	Zurich, " .	3.70
Stuttgard, <i>Wirt.</i> ,	5.26	Messina, <i>Italy</i> ,	3.45
Munich, <i>Bav'ria</i> ,	2.59	Nice, <i>France</i> ,	3.50
Berlin, <i>Pruss.</i> ,	4.35	Lyons, " .	1.04
Cologne, " .	4.35	Odessa, <i>Russia</i> ,	2.08

Part VII.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Part VII.

S A V I N G S B A N K S .

In order to present as clearly, and accurately, as possible to what extent the Savings Institutions of this Commonwealth are the recipients of the deposits of money by the laboring classes, we endeavored to ascertain the occupations and deposits of depositors. Learning, however, that but few banks were in the habit of recording occupations, we prepared a comprehensive occupation blank, which was forwarded to those able to fill them, and prepared a blank differing in some particulars, which was sent to those not recording occupations. The blanks sent to banks keeping a record of occupations were subdivided into five classes: 1st. Day Wage; 2d. Salary; 3d. Professional; 4th. Use or Interest of Money; 5th. Trust Accounts. Twenty-eight returns were made, for one year, ending with August 31, 1873. Of this number, seven were incomplete, and it was not deemed advisable to use them; the remaining twenty-one were filled in exact accord with our request, and were very complete. The results obtained have been tabulated, and are presented in the following pages, being immediately preceded by the classification adopted by the Bureau, and referred to above.

To one hundred and thirty-three banks were sent books ("Tally Blanks") prepared with reference to the occupations of depositors, with the request that they should be used for the four months ending with December 31, 1873, placing the amount, at the time of each deposit, in the class containing the occupation of the depositor. One hundred and four banks made full and complete returns, and we are enabled to present the results in tabulated forms. Four classes were included in these blanks, having carried the fifth (Trust Accounts) into the fourth (Use or Interest of Money). The Bureau has not desired to inquire into the matter of withdrawals, or amounts

passed to the credit of depositors as interest or dividends ; but to ascertain the occupations of depositors, and number and amount of their deposits, during a given period, it being for the reader to judge whether the results may be accepted as indicative of results for a longer time, or different season, it being borne in mind that the four months selected were those of great depression in business. It being a matter of special interest to all to know the amount withdrawn, and the falling off in deposits, under the influence of the "Panic," we requested the Savings Institutions to inform us as to the withdrawals and deposits during the months of September, October, November and December, 1872, and during the corresponding months of 1873 ; the entire number of Savings Institutions (one hundred and sixty-nine) were asked for this information, and one hundred and fifteen complied with our request. The information gained is presented in this Report.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO
THE TWENTY-ONE BANKS WHOSE RETURNS ARE TABULATED HEREIN.

Occupations.

CLASS I. (*Day Wage.*)

Agricultural Laborers.	Laborers, not otherwise specified.
Barbers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Machinists.
Bar-keepers.	Mechanics, <i>N. O. S.</i>
Bakers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Minors— <i>see Note</i> .
Blacksmiths, "	Marble and Stone Cutters.
Boot and Shoe Makers.	Masons.
Butchers.	Mast, Spar, and Block Makers.
Cabinet-makers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Mattress-makers.
Carpenters and Joiners.	Mill and Factory Operatives, <i>N.O.S.</i>
Cigar-makers.	Milliners.
Coopers.	Oil-refining Operatives.
Cotton-mill Operatives, <i>m. and f.</i>	Paper Hangers.
Curriers and Leather Finishers.	Paper-mill Operatives.
Domestic Servants.	Painters, <i>Journeyman</i> .
Dress and Cloak Makers.	Plasterers.
Employés of Mfg. Estab., <i>N. O. S.</i>	Printers.
Fishermen.	Print-work Operatives.
Gas-works, Employés.	Quarrymen.
Glass-works, "	Rubber-factory Operatives.
Horse Railroad, "	Sailmakers.
Housekeepers.	Saw-Mill Operatives.
Iron-foundry Operatives.	Sewing-machine Factory Oper.
Knitting and Hosiery Mill Op.	Seamen.
Linen-Mill Operatives.	Shop-girls.

Ship-smiths.
 Ship-carpenters.
 Ship-calkers.
 Straw-workers.
 Tailors and Tailoresses.

Tanners.
 Teamsters—*see Note*.
 Tobacco-factory Operatives.
 Wheelwrights.
 Woollen-mill Operatives.

CLASS II. (*Salary.*)

Agents, Mill and Manufacturing.
 Bookkeepers and Acc., *m.* and *f.*
 Clergymen.
 Clerks, *m.* and *f.*
 Commercial Travellers.
 Journalists.

Minors—*see Note*.
 Overseers and Foremen.
 Porters.
 Salesmen and Saleswomen.
 Steam Railroad Employés.
 Teachers.

CLASS III. (*Professional.*)

Actors.
 Architects.
 Artists.
 Auctioneers.
 Authors.
 Chemists.

Dentists.
 Engineers, *Civil*.
 Lawyers.
 Minors—*see Note*.
 Physicians.
 Photographers.

CLASS IV. (*Use or Interest of Money.*)

Barbers, Employers.
 Billiard-saloon Keepers.
 Boarding-house “
 Bankers and Brokers.
 Bakers, Employers.
 Builders and Contractors.
 Employers in Mechanical Business.
 “ Manufacturing “
 Farmers.

Hotel Keepers.
 Livery-stable Keepers.
 Milkmen.
 Minors—*see Note*.
 Peddlers.
 Restaurant Keepers.
 Shopkeepers—*all traders*.
 Undertakers.

CLASS V. (*Trust Accounts.*)

Individuals.

| Societies.

INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTE I.—Under “Teamsters,” put all those who are employed to drive or take care of horses.

NOTE II.—The deposits of “Minors” should, if possible, be entered according to their occupations; if they have none, according to occupations of parents or guardians.

NOTE III.—The deposits made by “Women” should, if possible, be entered under OCCUPATIONS; if not, reference should be had to occupation of father, mother or husband. Uncertain cases enter under, “Women not accounted for under Occupations.”

NOTE IV.—“N. O. S.” indicates “not otherwise specified.”

SAVINGS BANKS RECORDING OCCUPATIONS.

(Twenty-one Banks.)

FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING WITH AUGUST 31, 1873.

Shows number of depositors, number of deposits, amount deposited, average number of deposits by each, average amount deposited by each, and average amount of each deposit.

Total number of depositors,	10,684
Total number of deposits,	18,855
Total amount deposited,	\$2,278,461 39
Average number of deposits by each,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average amount deposited by each,	213 25
Average amount of each deposit,	120 84

CLASS DIVISION No. 1*

Shows number of depositors and per cent., number of deposits and per cent., amount deposited and per cent., and average amount deposited by each depositor of each class.

ALL CLASSES.	No. of Depositors.	Per cent. of Depositors.	No. of Deposits.	Per cent. of Deposits.	Amount Deposited.	Per cent. of Amount.	Av. amount deposited by each Depositor
Class One, .	5,526	52	10,039	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$870,568 42	38	\$157 54
Two, .	712	7	1,564	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,328 74	7	211 13
Three, .	206	2	366	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,223 54	2	258 36
Four, .	2,931	27	4,703	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	800,800 15	35	273 22
Five, .	1,309	12	2,183	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	403,540 54	18	308 28
Total, . .	10,684	100	18,855	100	\$2,278,461 39	100	-

* For explanation of "Class," see preceding page.

CLASS DIVISION No. 2*

Shows number of deposits and per cent., and amount deposited and per cent. of deposits, \$300 and less, of each class.

ALL CLASSES.	No. of Deposits.	Per cent. of Deposits.	Amount Deposited.	Per cent. of Amount.
Class One,	9,508	56	\$583,351 65	50
Two,	1,474	9	95,705 88	8+
Three,	321	2	25,916 83	2+
Four,	3,886	23	330,810 67	28+
Five,	1,759	10	129,709 03	11+
Total,	16,948	100	\$1,165,494 06	100

CLASS DIVISION No. 3*

Shows number of deposits and per cent., and amount deposited and per cent. of deposits exceeding \$300, of each class.

ALL CLASSES.	No. of Deposits.	Per cent. of Deposits.	Amount Deposited.	Per cent. of Amount Deposited.
Class One,	531	28	\$287,216 77	26
Two,	90	5	54,622 86	5
Three,	45	2	27,306 71	2
Four,	817	42	469,989 48	42
Five,	424	23	273,831 51	25
Total,	1,907	100	\$1,112,967 33	100

* By a law of the State, the Savings Bank Commissioner, in his report of the institutions under his supervision, gives the number of depositors who put in *less* than \$300 at any one time, and those who deposit \$300 and *above*. In Class Divisions, Nos. 2 and 3, we have included \$300 and *less* in one combined amount, and *above* \$300 in another. This makes no material difference, for of the 19,000 deposits only a fraction of one per cent. were *exactly* \$300 in amount.

Statement showing number of depositors, number of deposits, and amounts deposited by members of each occupation, as given in the returns of the twenty-one banks, for the year ending with August 31, 1873.

CLASS 1, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST.

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS.	No. of De- positors.	No. of De- posits.	Amount.
Agricultural laborers,	218	307	\$29,337 56
Barbers (<i>journeyman</i>),	27	91	5,447 60
Bar-keepers,	5	6	1,622 00
Bakers (<i>journeyman</i>),	28	54	5,015 65
Blacksmiths, "	60	108	12,708 83
Boot and shoe makers,	336	527	45,359 70
Brush-makers,	2	4	248 00
Butchers,	31	40	7,777 90
Cabinet-makers (<i>journeyman</i>),	41	80	9,221 90
Carpenters and joiners,	266	494	48,548 54
Cigar-makers,	43	96	8,889 00
Coopers,	8	13	1,108 00
Cotton-mill operatives, <i>male and female</i> ,	75	127	9,927 00
Curriers and leather finishers,	54	102	8,681 26
Domestic servants,	440	833	46,431 60
Dress and cloak makers,	39	73	6,007 25
Employés of man'f'g establishments, N.O.S.,	435	1,056	71,623 00
Fishermen,	42	59	7,656 95
Gardeners,	1	1	100 00
Gas-works employés,	5	9	932 00
Glass-works "	10	18	2,848 00
Horse railroad "	9	23	1,283 00
Housekeepers,	288	518	49,291 95
Iron foundry operatives,	10	13	1,690 00
Janitors,	2	2	700 00
Knitting and hosiery mill operatives,	30	58	3,922 25
Linen-mill operatives,	1	1	85 00
Laborers, not otherwise specified,	704	1,433	121,111 55
Machinists,	106	195	18,774 42
Mechanics, N. O. S.,	224	489	47,698 22
Miners,	1	1	700 00
Minors,	949	1,352	44,594 17
Marble and stone cutters,	17	31	4,177 70
Masons,	74	152	18,005 40
Mast, spar and block makers,	2	3	1,060 00
Mill and factory operatives, N. O. S.,	41	67	4,627 24
Milliners,	13	28	3,180 00
Nurses,	6	10	1,030 58
Paper-hangers,	3	4	470 00

CLASS 1, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST—Continued.

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS.	No. of De-positors.	No. of De-positors.	Amount.
Paper-mill operatives,	8	13	\$338 92
Painters (<i>journeyman</i>),	60	91	12,233 07
Plasterers,	7	17	1,591 00
Plumbers,	4	9	444 00
Printers,	28	74	2,931 50
Sailmakers,	8	14	673 50
Seamen,	281	408	78,264 88
Shop-girls,	38	59	3,955 17
Ship-carpenters,	20	31	3,672 37
Ship-calkers,	3	3	1,130 00
Steel-pen makers,	3	7	38 58
Stone-workers,	2	3	1,792 50
Straw-workers,	6	9	1,262 00
Tailors and tailoresses,	52	116	9,447 00
Tanners,	18	40	5,022 00
Teamsters,	141	278	34,655 58
Tinsmiths,	5	12	836 17
Whip-makers,	35	46	5,041 70
Wheelwrights,	21	47	3,378 38
Woollen-mill operatives,	34	58	5,322 00

CLASS 2, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Army officer,	1	1	\$620 00
Agents, mill and manufacturing,	22	49	5,681 00
Assessor,	1	1	600 00
Book-keepers and accountants, <i>m. and f.</i> ,	65	140	15,508 00
Bank treasurers,	2	10	543 00
Clergymen,	47	81	12,365 84
Clerks, <i>m and f.</i> ,	273	632	43,950 17
Commercial travellers,	6	12	3,040 00
Journalists,	3	3	1,120 00
Inspectors,	2	3	420 00
Minors,	9	12	218 35
Overseers and foremen,	34	71	12,083 00
Porters,	26	105	4,569 75
Sheriffs,	3	3	1,300 00
Salesmen and saleswomen,	48	79	8,640 00
Sea-captains,	2	2	1,245 00
Steam-railroad employés,	35	80	9,813 00
Treasurers,	2	2	750 00
Teachers,	122	245	22,987 66
Telegraph operatives,	3	3	620 00
United States service,	2	8	1,058 80

CLASS 3, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST.

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS.	No. of De-positors.	No. of De-positors.	Amount.
Actors,	13	22	\$4,525 00
Architects,	7	13	616 00
Artists,	5	11	2,656 50
Chemists,	9	14	2,820 00
Dentists,	16	28	4,320 22
Engineers (civil),	10	25	2,052 46
Expressmen,	10	17	2,139 03
Lawyers,	42	60	11,291 07
Insurance agents,	3	5	1,007 00
Minors,	31	46	528 22
Physicians,	52	99	18,991 57
Photographers,	12	20	2,376 00
Students,	7	12	939 50

CLASS 4, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Barbers, employers,	3	3	\$257 00
Billiard-saloon keepers,	4	4	1,030 00
Boarding-house "	26	41	6,904 25
Bankers and brokers,	17	26	10,920 00
Bakers, employers,	5	13	4,390 00
Builders and contractors,	12	22	9,010 00
Employers in mechanical business,	8	11	1,802 00
" in manufacturing business,	42	60	19,241 16
Farmers,	367	463	122,033 46
Hotel keepers,	3	11	1,084 00
Livery-stable keepers,	7	11	2,285 00
Merchants,	5	6	1,000 00
Milkmen,	7	14	2,254 00
Minors,	74	204	7,058 00
Organ builders,	2	4	700 00
Peddlers,	14	36	3,883 94
Restaurant keepers,	33	88	10,781 40
Shopkeepers—all traders,	387	689	139,251 82
Women not accounted for under occupa- tions,	1,884	2,984	451,204 46
Occupations unknown,	181	303	72,451 22

CLASS 5, ON CLASSIFICATION LIST.

Individuals,	1,174	1,936	\$355,907 68
Societies,	85	169	29,814 73
Benevolent societies,	2	7	480 00

BLANK NO. 4.—SAVINGS BANKS.

Tabulated statements made up from the returns of one hundred and four (104) banks, for the four months ending with December 31, 1873.

In presenting the following, we have divided the occupation list into four Classes: 1st. Day Wage; 2d. Salary; 3d. Professional; and 4th. Use or Interest of Money; that being the same division made in the "Tally Blanks" sent to banks, and upon which the returns were made, the amount of each deposit having been placed, at the time it was made, against the number of the class in which it properly belonged. The fifth class (Trust Accounts), contained in the blanks used for the twenty-one banks, has in this been consolidated with the fourth (Use or Interest of Money).

A copy of the blank containing the Classification of Occupations, and Instructions, as transmitted to the banks, is given herewith.

*Classification of Occupations.*CLASS I. (*Day Wage.*)

This Class includes all persons who work for "day wages" where deductions are made for loss of time.

Agricultural Laborers.	Knitting and Hosiery Mill Op's.
Barbers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Linen-mill Operatives.
Bar-keepers.	Laborers, not otherwise specified.
Bakers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Machinists.
Blacksmiths, "	Mechanics, <i>N. O. S.</i>
Boot and Shoe Makers.	Minors— <i>see Instructions</i> .
Butchers.	Marble and Stone Cutters.
Cabinet-makers, <i>Journeyman</i> .	Masons.
Carpenters and Joiners.	Mast, Spar and Block Makers.
Cigar-makers.	Mattress-makers.
Coopers.	Mill and Factory Operatives, <i>N.O.S.</i>
Cotton-mill Operatives, <i>m. and f.</i>	Milliners.
Curriers and Leather Finishers.	Oil-refining Operatives.
Domestic Servants.	Paper-hangers.
Dress and Cloak Makers.	Paper-mill Operatives.
Employés of Mfg. Estab., <i>N. O. S.</i>	Painters, <i>Journeyman</i> .
Fishermen.	Plasterers.
Gas-works, Employés.	Printers.
Glass-works, "	Print-works Operatives.
Horse-railroad, "	Quarrymen.
Housekeepers.	Rubber-factory Operatives.
Iron-foundry Operatives.	Sailmakers.

Saw-mill Operatives.
Sewing-machine Factory Op's.
Shop-girls.
Ship-smiths.
Ship-carpenters.
Ship-calkers.
Straw-workers.

Tailors and Tailoresses.
Tanners.
Teamsters—*see Instructions*.
Tobacco-factory Operatives.
Wheelwrights.
Woollen-mill Operatives.

CLASS II. (*Salary.*)

This Class includes all persons whose compensation for labor is a stated salary, where deductions for loss of time are not general.

Agents, Mill and Manufacturing.
Book-keepers and Acc., *m.* and *f.*
Clergymen.
Clerks, *m.* and *f.*
Commercial Travellers.
Journalists.

Minors—*see Instructions*.
Overseers and Foremen.
Porters.
Salesmen and Saleswomen.
Steam-railroad Employés.
Teachers.

CLASS III. (*Professional.*)

This Class includes all persons whose income is not properly wages or salary, being governed by services rendered.

Actors.
Architects.
Artists.
Auctioneers.
Authors.
Chemists.

Dentists.
Engineers, *Civil*.
Lawyers.
Minors—*see Instructions*.
Physicians.
Photographers.

CLASS IV. (*Use or Interest of Money.*)

This Class includes all persons whose income is derived from the use or interest of money.

Barbers, Employers.
Billiard-saloon Keepers.
Boarding-house “
Bankers and Brokers.
Bakers, Employers.
Builders and Contractors.
Employers in Mechanical Business.
“ Manufacturing “
Farmers.
Hotel-keepers.

Livery-stable Keepers.
Milkmen.
Minors—*see Instructions*.
Peddlers.
Restaurant-keepers.
Shop-keepers—*all Traders*.
Undertakers.
Women not accounted for under Occupations.

NOTE.—*N. O. S.* is used as an abbreviation for “not otherwise specified.”

The Bureau desires the “Tally Blanks” kept from September 1, 1873, to January 1, 1874.

INSTRUCTIONS.

To the Treasurer of the Bank.

DEAR SIR:—As it is absolutely essential to secure uniformity in the keeping of the “Tally Blanks,” the following instructions are respectfully

offered; and conformity thereto will oblige the officers and facilitate the business of the Bureau:—

1. Fill out form on outside of cover; we insert the office number.
2. At the head of each "Tally Blank" page put the date ("From") when the first entry of a deposit is made on the page, and the date ("To") when the last entry is made.
3. The class of depositors that we desire a record of are those opening *new accounts* with your bank during the four months that you are asked to keep the Blanks, and we desire every deposit entered which is made by them.
4. When deposit is made, ascertain occupation; a reference to the "Classification of Occupations" on first page will show *the class* in which the deposit entry belongs. Turn to the appropriate Class, and put down the *figures* representing the deposit, with due regard to the Column heads "\$300 and under" or "Above \$300." This is the only entry for *each deposit* that you are requested to make.
5. If certain employments peculiar to your locality are not specifically named, a reference to the explanations under the Class Headings in the "Classification of Occupations" will indicate the proper place for their deposit entries.
6. "Teamsters" should include all those who are hired to drive or take care of horses.
7. The deposits made by "Minors" should be entered according to their occupations; if they have none, according to occupations of their parents or guardians.
8. The deposits made by "Women" should, if possible, be entered under occupations; if not, reference should be had to occupation of father, mother or husband. Uncertain cases enter in Class 4.

These tables show,—

Firstly. The whole number of deposits, total amount of same, and average amount of each deposit, for *each bank*.

Secondly. The average amount of each deposit, the per cent. of whole number of deposits, and the per cent. of whole amount deposited, in *each class*, of each bank.

Thirdly. The number of deposits of \$300 and under, and amount of same, in *each bank*.

Fourthly. The number of deposits of \$300 and under, amount of same, per cent. of deposits of \$300 and under, and per cent. of amount of such deposits, in *each class* of each bank.

Fifthly. The number of deposits exceeding \$300, and amount of same, in *each bank*.

Sixthly. The number of deposits above \$300, amount of same, per cent. of deposits above \$300, and per cent. of amount of such deposits, in *each class*, of each bank.

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
68	Total No. of Deposits, 1,690. Amount of same, \$241,233.03,	\$142 74	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	116 09	40.2	32.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	108 44	14.5	11.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	219 47	3.0	4.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	174 49	42.2	51.6
71	Total No. of Deposits, 76. Amount of same, \$13,614.31,	\$179 14	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	102 41	60.5	34.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	294 83	7.9	12.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	297 26	31.6	52.4
115	Total No. of Deposits, 352. Amount of same, \$54,840.52,	\$155 79	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	96 26	42.0	26.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	289 67	6.0	11.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	512 50	.6	1.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	185 00	51.4	61.1
157	Total No. of Deposits, 884. Amount of same, \$138,156.32,	\$156 29	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	74 81	48.2	23.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	139 44	19.0	16.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	267 11	3.8	6.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	288 20	29.0	53.3
104	Total No. of Deposits, 377. Amount of same, \$106,920.63,	\$280 96	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	201 65	65.0	46.2
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	454 42	8.7	14.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	223 96	3.2	2.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	457 84	23.1	37.2
138	Total No. of Deposits, 50. Amount of same, \$3,867.78,	\$77 36	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	51 18	76.0	50.2
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	131 43	14.0	23.7
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	3 00	2.0	.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	250 00	8.0	25.9
43	Total No. of Deposits, 46. Amount of same, \$3,377.96,	\$73 43	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	76 18	67.4	69.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	76 00	10.9	11.2
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	63 65	21.7	18.8

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Percent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Percent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Percent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Percent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
1,445	\$91,638 71	—	—	245	\$149,594 32	—	—
614	39,319 75	42.5	42.9	66	39,623 55	26.9	26.5
220	10,576 44	15.2	11.5	25	15,991 04	10.2	10.7
40	3,253 22	2.5	3.5	11	7,940 00	4.5	5.3
571	38,489 30	39.5	42.0	143	86,039 73	58.4	57.5
60	\$4,540 00	—	—	16	\$9,074 31	—	—
41	2,611 00	68.3	57.5	5	2,100 00	31.2	23.1
4	169 00	6.7	3.7	2	1,600 00	12.5	17.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1,760 00	25.0	38.7	9	5,374 31	56.3	59.2
302	\$20,060 32	—	—	50	\$34,780 20	—	—
141	10,386 82	46.6	51.7	7	3,860 00	14.0	11.1
15	1,233 00	5.0	6.1	6	4,850 00	12.0	13.9
1	100 00	.3	.5	1	925 00	2.0	2.6
145	8,340 50	48.0	41.6	36	25,145 20	72.0	72.3
747	\$47,983 67	—	—	137	\$90,172 65	—	—
406	19,213 14	54.3	40.0	20	12,656 36	14.6	27.7
156	12,426 48	20.9	25.9	12	11,000 00	8.7	18.6
25	3,445 81	3.3	7.2	9	5,635 76	6.5	3.3
160	12,898 24	21.4	26.9	96	60,880 53	70.1	50.3
316	\$35,145 53	—	—	61	\$71,775 10	—	—
225	29,496 72	71.2	83.9	20	19,908 74	32.8	27.7
23	1,646 00	7.2	4.7	10	13,350 00	16.4	18.6
9	287 48	2.8	.8	3	2,400 00	4.9	3.3
59	3,715 33	18.7	10.5	28	36,116 36	45.9	50.3
48	\$3,067 78	—	—	2	\$800 00	—	—
37	1,544 78	77.1	50.3	1	400 00	50.0	50.0
7	920 00	14.5	30.0	—	—	—	—
1	3 00	2.1	.1	—	—	—	—
3	600 00	6.2	19.5	1	400 00	50.0	50.0
44	\$2,550 64	—	—	2	\$827 32	—	—
29	1,534 14	65.9	60.2	2	827 32	100.0	100.0
5	380 00	11.4	14.9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	636 50	22.7	24.9	—	—	—	—

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
134	Total No. of Deposits, 19. Amount of same, \$1,850,	\$97 37	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	82 81	84.2	71.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	175 00	15.8	28.4
105	Total No. of Deposits, 1,172. Amount of same, \$325,294.50,	\$277 56	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	231 97	58.8	49.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	205 19	8.0	5.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	573 47	1.4	3.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	366 75	31.7	41.9
56	Total No. of Deposits, 90. Amount of same, \$13,934.43,	\$154 83	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	132 52	60.0	58.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	60 00	7.7	3.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	274 48	3.3	5.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	174 42	28.8	32.7
65	Total No. of Deposits, 52. Amount of same, \$8,810.67,	\$169 44	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	106 13	69.2	43.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	297 13	7.7	13.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	316 80	23.1	43.1
120	Total No. of Deposits, 154. Amount of same, \$26,596.00,	\$172 77	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	129 41	72.7	54.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	176 95	14.3	14.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	528 57	4.5	13.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	246 85	8.4	16.9
19	Total No. of Deposits, 62. Amount of same, \$8,061.64,	\$130 03	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	120 51	48.4	44.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	53 57	11.3	4.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	162 05	40.3	50.5
129	Total No. of Deposits, 95. Amount of same, \$9,422.93,	\$99 19	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	33 33	42.1	14.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	5 00	1.0	-
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	5 00	1.0	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	152 45	46.3	85.7

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
19	\$1,850 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1,325 00	84.2	71.6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	525 00	15.8	28.4	—	—	—	—
849	\$105,742 50	—	—	323	\$219,552 00	—	—
551	72,916 00	64.9	68.9	138	86,909 00	42.7	39.6
74	6,307 50	8.7	6.0	20	12,980 00	6.2	5.9
7	1,231 00	.8	1.1	10	8,518 00	3.1	3.9
217	25,288 00	25.5	23.9	155	111,145 00	47.9	50.6
76	\$6,481 00	—	—	14	\$7,453 43	—	—
47	4,056 00	61.8	62.6	7	4,080 00	50.0	54.7
7	420 00	9.2	6.5	—	—	—	—
2	400 00	2.6	6.2	1	423 43	7.1	5.7
20	1,605 00	26.3	24.7	6	2,950 00	42.9	39.6
44	\$3,552 17	—	—	8	\$5,258 50	—	—
33	2,420 56	75.0	68.1	3	1,400 00	37.5	26.4
2	130 00	4.5	3.6	2	1,058 50	25.0	20.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1,001 61	20.4	28.2	3	2,800 00	37.5	53.3
125	\$9,347 00	—	—	29	\$17,249 00	—	—
100	7,424 00	80.0	79.4	12	7,070 00	41.4	40.9
17	1,308 00	13.6	13.9	5	2,585 00	17.2	14.9
3	250 00	2.4	2.6	4	3,450 00	13.8	20.0
5	365 00	4.0	3.9	8	4,144 00	27.5	24.0
53	\$3,356 64	—	—	9	\$4,705 00	—	—
25	1,415 37	47.2	42.1	5	2,200 00	55.5	46.7
7	375 00	13.2	11.2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	1,566 27	39.6	46.6	4	2,505 00	44.4	53.2
86	\$3,431 33	—	—	9	\$5,991 60	—	—
40	1,333 00	46.5	38.8	—	—	—	—
1	5 00	1.2	.1	—	—	—	—
1	5 00	1.2	.1	—	—	—	—
44	2,088 33	51.1	60.8	9	5,991 60	100.0	100.0

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
72	Total No. of Deposits, 41. Amount of same, \$8,912.00,	\$217 37	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	140 91	53.6	34.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	305 89	46.3	65.2
162	Total No. of Deposits, 134. Amount of same, \$11,420.09,	\$85 22	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	91 48	63.4	68.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	75 56	6.7	5.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	74 00	8.9	7.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	74 14	20.9	18.2
163	Total No. of Deposits, 424. Amount of same, \$79,996,	\$188 67	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	143 89	66.3	50.5
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	178 00	8.3	7.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	502 70	2.3	6.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	288 83	23.1	35.4
64	Total No. of Deposits, 163. Amount of same, \$28,621,	\$175 59	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	136 36	53.3	41.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	169 24	10.4	10.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	45 00	1.8	.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	245 46	34.3	48.0
139	Total No. of Deposits, 52. Amount of same, \$8,021.26,	\$154 26	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	83 03	57.7	31.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	206 25	7.7	10.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	50 00	1.9	.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	273 83	32.7	58.0
111	Total No. of Deposits, 45. Amount of same, \$8,855.79,	\$196 79	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	198 05	66.7	67.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	5 00	2.2	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	50 00	2.2	.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	219 95	28.8	32.3
161	Total No. of Deposits, 38. Amount of same, \$5,130.67,	\$135 02	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	58 74	73.7	32.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	606 00	13.1	59.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	118 67	7.9	6.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	50 00	5.3	1.9

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
27	\$1,438 00	—	—	14	\$7,474 00	—	—
17	700 00	63.0	48.7	5	2,400 00	35.7	32.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	738 00	37.0	51.3	9	5,074 00	64.3	67.9
124	\$5,606 09	—	—	10	\$5,814 00	—	—
79	4,262 08	63.7	76.0	6	3,514 00	60.0	60.4
9	680 00	7.2	12.1	—	—	—	—
11	188 00	8.9	3.3	1	700 00	10.0	12.0
25	476 01	20.1	8.5	3	1,600 00	30.0	27.5
344	\$29,912 00	—	—	80	\$50,084 00	—	—
248	20,913 00	72.1	69.9	33	19,521 00	41.2	38.9
27	2,282 00	7.8	7.6	8	3,948 00	10.0	7.9
4	277 00	1.2	.9	6	4,750 00	7.5	9.5
65	6,440 00	18.9	21.5	33	21,865 00	41.2	43.6
139	\$14,877 00	—	—	24	\$13,744 00	—	—
81	8,631 00	58.3	58.0	6	3,232 00	25.0	23.5
15	1,577 00	10.8	10.6	2	1,300 00	8.3	9.5
3	135 00	2.1	.9	—	—	—	—
40	4,534 00	28.8	30.4	16	9,212 00	66.7	67.0
45	\$4,180 54	—	—	7	\$3,840 72	—	—
29	1,891 00	64.4	45.2	1	600 00	14.3	15.6
3	225 00	6.7	5.4	1	600 00	14.3	15.6
1	50 00	2.2	1.2	—	—	—	—
12	2,014 54	26.6	48.2	5	2,640 72	71.4	68.7
34	\$3,377 02	—	—	11	\$5,478 77	—	—
22	2,372 02	64.7	70.3	8	3,569 40	72.7	65.1
1	5 00	2.9	.1	—	—	—	—
1	50 00	2.9	1.5	—	—	—	—
10	950 00	29.4	28.1	3	1,909 37	27.2	34.8
33	\$1,630 67	—	—	5	\$3,500 00	—	—
27	1,144 67	81.8	70.2	1	500 00	20.0	14.3
1	30 00	3.0	1.8	4	3,000 00	80.0	85.7
3	356 00	9.1	21.8	—	—	—	—
2	100 00	6.0	6.1	—	—	—	—

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
133	Total No. of Deposits, 36. Amount of same, \$6,251.55,	\$173 65	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	173 65	100.0	100.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	—	—	—
39	Total No. of Deposits, 50. Amount of same, \$9,677,	\$193 54	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	131 13	76.0	51.5
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	58 67	6.0	1.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	8 00	2.0	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	563 75	16.0	46.6
66	Total No. of Deposits, 72. Amount of same, \$15,967,	\$221 76	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	142 30	51.4	32.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	161 56	12.5	9.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	358 33	4.2	6.7
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	355 35	31.9	51.2
11	Total No. of Deposits, 68. Amount of same, \$11,342.30,	\$166 78	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	148 38	75.0	66.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	260 83	8.8	13.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	200 91	16.2	19.5
10	Total No. of Deposits, 40. Amount of same, \$1,240.75,	\$106 02	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	57 61	72.5	39.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	50 00	2.5	1.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	252 00	25.0	59.4
15	Total No. of Deposits, 509. Amount of same, \$27,098.55,	\$53 22	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	39 13	64.0	47.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	51 81	8.8	8.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	98 08	1.6	2.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	86 36	25.5	41.4
159	Total No. of Deposits, 9. Amount of same, \$7,140,	\$793 33	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	767 50	88.9	85.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	1,000 00	11.1	14.0

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
29	\$2,517 69	—	—	7	\$3,733 86	—	—
29	2,517 69	100.0	100.0	7	3,733 86	100.0	100.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	\$3,577 00	—	—	7	\$6,100 00	—	—
35	2,883 00	81.4	80.6	3	2,100 00	42.8	34.4
3	176 00	6.9	4.9	—	—	—	—
1	8 00	2.3	.2	—	—	—	—
4	510 00	9.3	14.3	4	4,000 00	57.1	65.6
56	\$4,866 00	—	—	16	\$11,101 00	—	—
33	3,115 00	58.9	64.0	4	2,150 00	25.0	19.3
8	454 00	14.3	9.3	1	1,000 00	6.2	9.0
2	75 00	3.5	1.5	1	1,000 00	6.2	9.0
13	1,222 00	23.2	25.1	10	6,951 00	62.5	62.6
56	\$4,173 04	—	—	12	\$7,169 26	—	—
43	3,203 04	76.8	76.7	8	4,364 26	66.7	60.8
4	260 00	7.1	6.2	2	1,305 00	16.6	18.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	710 00	16.1	17.0	2	1,500 00	16.6	20.9
38	\$2,840 75	—	—	2	\$1,400 00	—	—
29	1,670 75	76.3	58.8	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	50 00	2.6	1.7	—	—	—	—
8	1,120 00	21.0	39.4	2	1,400 00	100.0	100.0
492	\$17,057 27	—	—	17	\$10,041 28	—	—
320	9,866 07	65.0	57.8	6	2,890 00	35.3	28.8
43	1,056 35	8.7	6.2	2	1,275 00	11.7	12.7
8	784 60	1.6	4.6	—	—	—	—
121	5,350 25	24.6	31.3	9	5,876 28	52.9	58.5
4	\$3,040 00	—	—	5	\$4,100 00	—	—
4	3,040 00	100.0	100.0	4	3,100 00	80.0	75.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1,000 00	20.0	24.4

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
41	Total No. of Deposits, 48. Amount of same, \$4,016,	\$83 67	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	89 68	64.6	69.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	22 00	10.4	2.7
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	222 50	4.2	11.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	68 30	20.8	17.0
47	Total No. of Deposits, 539. Amount of same, \$97,140,	\$180 22	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	180 52	86.3	86.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	191 25	.7	.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	454 65	2.0	5.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	125 96	10.9	7.6
34	Total No. of Deposits, 155. Amount of same, \$25,422.24,	\$164 01	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	139 06	72.9	61.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	137 50	3.9	3.2
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	531 48	2.6	8.3
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	211 16	20.6	26.5
122	Total No. of Deposits, 55. Amount of same, \$12,364.50,	\$224 81	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	84 33	5.4	2.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	168 33	5.4	4.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	208 20	23.6	21.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	249 88	65.4	72.8
85	Total No. of Deposits, 562. Amount of same, \$53,033.12,	\$94 36	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	65 95	56 2	39.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	62 41	6.7	4.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	120 71	1.2	1.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	144 11	35.7	54.6
144	Total No. of Deposits, 131. Amount of same, \$35,900.73,	\$274 05	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	221 77	75.6	61.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	399 16	9.2	13.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	457 76	15.2	25.5
110	Total No. of Deposits, 43. Amount of same, \$4,731.18,	\$110 03	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	66 78	72.1	43.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	221 74	27.9	56.2

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
44	\$2,866 00	—	—	4	\$1,150 00	—	—
28	2,028 00	63.6	70.7	3	750 00	75.0	65.2
5	110 00	11.4	3.8	—	—	—	—
2	445 00	4.5	15.5	—	—	—	—
9	283 00	20.5	9.9	1	400 00	25.0	34.8
413	\$30,406 61	—	—	126	\$66,733 39	—	—
360	25,972 98	87.1	85.4	105	57,969 06	83.3	86.8
3	65 00	.7	.2	1	700 00	.8	1.1
9	911 40	2.2	2.9	2	4,089 76	1.6	6.1
41	3,457 23	9.9	11.4	18	3,974 57	14.3	5.9
129	\$9,817 92	—	—	26	\$15,604 32	—	—
99	7,415 67	76.9	75.5	14	8,298 39	53.8	53.2
5	365 00	3.8	3.7	1	460 00	3.8	2.9
1	5 00	.7	—	3	2,120 93	11.5	13.6
24	2,032 25	18.6	20.7	8	4,725 00	30.7	30.3
41	\$3,407 90	—	—	14	\$8,956 60	—	—
3	253 00	7.3	7.4	—	—	—	—
3	505 00	7.3	14.8	—	—	—	—
10	415 00	24.4	12.2	3	2,195 60	21.4	24.5
25	2,234 90	60.9	65.5	11	6,761 00	78.6	75.5
515	\$26,196 86	—	—	47	\$26,836 26	—	—
300	12,127 59	58.2	46.3	16	8,712 50	34.0	32.4
35	1,191 71	6.8	4.6	3	1,179 98	6.4	4.4
7	845 00	1.4	3.2	—	—	—	—
173	12,032 56	33.6	45.9	28	16,943 78	59.5	63.1
114	\$17,326 54	—	—	17	\$18,574 18	—	—
91	14,095 54	79.8	81.3	8	7,860 00	47.1	42.3
9	790 00	7.9	4.6	3	4,000 00	17.6	21.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	2,441 00	12.3	14.0	6	6,714 18	35.3	36.1
39	\$2,408 47	—	—	4	\$2,322 71	—	—
31	2,070 28	79.5	85.9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	338 19	20.5	14.0	4	2,322 71	100.0	100.0

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
151	Total No. of Deposits, 105. Amount of same, \$16,471.72,	\$156 87	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	113 58	45.7	33.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	74 21	12.4	5.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	228 52	41.9	61.0
26	Total No. of Deposits, 112. Amount of same, \$17,751.13,	\$158 49	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	152 25	35.7	34.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	157 14	36.6	36.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	109 65	13.4	9.3
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	223 34	14.3	20.1
48	Total No. of Deposits, 104. Amount of same, \$41,163.83,	\$395 81	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	335 44	22.1	18.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	424 98	9.6	10.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	438 15	5.8	6.4
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	408 77	62.5	64.5
29	Total No. of Deposits, 540. Amount of same, \$34,287.47,	\$63 50	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	25 54	67.0	26.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	53 56	15.4	15.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	125 36	3.7	7.3
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	227 84	13.9	49.8
82	Total No. of Deposits, 30. Amount of same, \$6,417.22,	\$213 91	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	146 33	60.0	41.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	315 28	40.0	58.9
1	Total No. of Deposits, 62. Amount of same, \$10,821.00,	\$174 53	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	105 42	80.7	48.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	462 50	19.3	51.3
125	Total No. of Deposits, 480. Amount of same, \$71,470.00,	\$148 90	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	125 65	61.7	52.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	104 82	13.5	9.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	190 00	.8	1.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	232 23	23.9	37.4

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
92	\$7,421 72	—	—	13	\$9,050 00	—	—
46	3,551 93	50.0	47.8	2	1,900 00	15.4	20.9
13	964 79	14.1	13.0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	2,905 00	35.9	39.1	11	7,150 00	84.6	79.0
97	\$8,110 60	—	—	15	\$9,640 53	—	—
34	2,640 12	35.0	32.5	6	3,450 00	40.0	35.8
36	2,457 62	37.1	30.3	5	3,985 19	33.3	41.3
14	1,331 86	14.4	16.4	1	312 85	6.7	3.2
13	1,681 00	13.4	20.7	3	1,892 49	20.0	19.6
55	\$11,143 45	—	—	49	\$30,020 38	—	—
18	3,865 07	32.7	34.7	5	3,850 00	10.2	12.8
4	2,775 00	7.3	24.9	6	1,474 76	12.2	4.9
4	828 88	7.3	7.4	2	1,800 00	4.1	6.0
29	3,674 50	52.6	32.9	36	22,895 62	73.4	76.3
510	\$16,262 26	—	—	30	\$18,025 21	—	—
357	5,946 99	70.0	36.5	5	3,300 00	16.7	18.3
78	2,490 08	15.3	15.3	5	2,955 21	16.7	16.4
18	1,182 28	3.5	7.3	2	1,325 00	6.6	7.3
57	6,642 91	11.2	40.8	18	10,445 00	60.0	57.9
23	\$1,917 22	—	—	7	\$4,500 00	—	—
16	1,033 85	69.5	53.9	2	1,600 00	28.6	35.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	883 37	30.4	46.1	5	2,900 00	71.4	64.4
54	\$5,671 00	—	—	8	\$5,150 00	—	—
48	4,321 00	88.9	76.2	2	950 00	25.0	18.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	1,350 00	11.1	23.8	6	4,200 00	75.0	81.5
409	\$28,785 00	—	—	71	\$42,685 00	—	—
263	17,167 00	64.3	59.6	33	20,024 00	46.5	46.9
58	2,879 00	14.2	10.0	7	3,934 00	9.8	9.2
3	260 00	.6	.9	1	500 00	1.4	1.2
85	8,479 00	20.7	29.4	30	18,227 00	42.2	42.7

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.		Average Amount of each Deposit.	Percent of Number of Deposits.	Percent of Amount of Deposits.
17	Total No. of Deposits, 38.	Amount of same, \$5,336.96,	\$140 45	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	98 71	63.1	44.4	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	191 67	15.7	21.5	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	227 25	21.0	34.1	
136	Total No. of Deposits, 956.	Amount of same, \$150,656.25,	\$157 59	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	140 92	53.3	47.7	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	82 63	10.4	5.5	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	400 41	2 2	5.5	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	191 12	34.0	41.2	
50	Total No. of Deposits, 405.	Amount of same, \$131,139,	\$323 80	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	269 51	65.9	54.8	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	331 64	2.7	2.8	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	47 50	1.0	.1	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	449 94	30.3	42.3	
123	Total No. of Deposits, 77.	Amount of same, \$13,886.49,	\$180 34	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	118 98	76.6	50.5	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	292 86	9.1	14.7	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	700 00	2.6	10.1	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	379 61	11.7	24.6	
113	Total No. of Deposits, 53.	Amount of same, \$5,003.25,	\$94 40	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	52 62	92.4	51.5	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	606 25	7.5	48.4	
145	Total No. of Deposits, 55.	Amount of same, \$5,820.99,	\$105 84	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	90 02	85.4	72.6	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	198 75	14.5	27.3	
57	Total No. of Deposits, 15.	Amount of same, \$994,	\$66 27	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	67 55	73.3	74.7	
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	5 00	6.6	.5	
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	76 00	6.6	7.6	
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	85 00	12.5	17.1	

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
32	\$2,513 70	—	—	6	\$2,823 26	—	—
22	1,445 70	68.7	57.5	2	923 26	33.3	32.7
5	650 00	15.6	25.8	1	500 00	16.7	17.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	418 00	15.6	16.6	3	1,400 00	50.0	49.6
807	\$58,248 78	—	—	149	\$92,407 47	—	—
439	30,264 35	54.4	51.9	71	41,605 55	47.6	45.0
94	4,334 75	11.6	8.3	6	3,428 19	4.0	3.7
11	1,018 71	1.4	1.7	10	7,390 00	6.7	8.0
263	22,130 97	32.6	37.9	62	39,983 73	41.6	43.3
235	\$34,563 00	—	—	170	\$96,576 00	—	—
163	25,597 00	69.4	74.1	104	46,362 00	61.1	48.0
7	789 00	3.0	2.3	4	2,859 00	2.3	2.9
4	190 00	1.7	.5	—	—	—	—
61	7,987 00	25.9	23.1	62	47,355 00	36.5	49.0
60	\$5,406 29	—	—	17	\$8,480 20	—	—
53	4,584 00	88.3	84.8	6	2,436 00	35.3	28.7
4	550 00	6.7	10.2	3	1,500 00	17.6	17.7
—	—	—	—	2	1,400 00	11.7	16.5
3	272 29	5.0	5.0	6	3,144 20	35.3	37.1
49	\$2,353 25	—	—	4	\$2,650 00	—	—
48	2,228 25	98.0	94.7	1	350 00	25.0	13.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	125 00	2.0	5.3	3	2,300 00	75.0	86.8
52	\$3,940 99	—	—	3	\$1,880 00	—	—
46	3,230 99	88.5	82.0	1	1,000 00	33.3	53.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	710 00	11.5	18.0	2	880 00	66.7	46.7
14	\$643 00	—	—	1	\$351 00	—	—
10	392 00	71.4	60.9	1	351 00	100.0	100.0
1	5 00	7.1	.7	—	—	—	—
1	76 00	7.1	11.8	—	—	—	—
2	170 00	14.3	26.4	—	—	—	—

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
75	Total No. of Deposits, 83. Amount of same, \$10,057.06,	\$121 15	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	71 75	71.0	42.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	278 63	18.0	41.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	20 00	1.2	.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	203 04	9.6	16.1
13	Total No. of Deposits, 80. Amount of same, \$7,555.34,	\$94 44	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	67 87	48.7	35.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	70 66	12.5	9.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	205 86	3.7	8.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	128 01	3.5	47.4
55	Total No. of Deposits, 230. Amount of same, \$34,832.84,	\$151 45	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	130 23	74.7	64.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	225 87	3.5	5.2
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	116 49	6.5	5.
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	253 68	15.2	25.4
160	Total No. of Deposits, 57. Amount of same, \$8,194.34,	\$143 76	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	74 47	26.3	13.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	200 00	1.7	2.4
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	167 74	71.9	83.9
135	Total No. of Deposits, 138. Amount of same, \$14,101.32,	\$102 18	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	95 02	72.4	67.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	79 02	7.2	5.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	3 00	.7	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	140 96	19.6	26.9
118	Total No. of Deposits, 1,015. Amount same, \$186,034,	\$183 29	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	145 37	49.5	39.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	183 98	12.8	12.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	241 63	2.9	3.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	232 22	34.7	43.9
114	Total No. of Deposits, 98. Amount of same, \$19,156.06,	\$195 47	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	194 68	50.0	49.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	208 51	18.4	19.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	750 00	2.0	7.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	150 47	29.6	22.7

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
78	\$5,457 06	—	—	5	\$4,600 00	—	—
58	3,533 25	74.3	64.7	1	700 00	20.0	15.2
12	1,179 50	15.3	21.6	3	3,000 00	60.0	65.2
1	20 00	1.3	.4	—	—	—	—
7	724 31	8.9	13.2	1	900 00	20.0	19.5
75	\$4,972 34	—	—	5	\$2,583 00	—	—
38	1,946 82	50.6	39.1	1	700 00	20.0	27.1
10	706 58	13.3	14.2	—	—	—	—
3	617 57	4.0	12.4	—	—	—	—
24	1,701 37	32.0	34.2	4	1,883 00	80.0	72.9
192	\$14,272 26	—	—	38	\$20,560 58	—	—
149	10,264 09	77.6	71.9	23	12,135 58	60.5	59.0
4	331 97	2.0	2.3	4	1,475 00	10.5	7.1
13	647 34	6.8	4.5	2	1,100 00	5.3	5.3
26	3,028 86	13.5	21.2	9	5,850 00	23.7	28.5
50	\$4,149 52	—	—	7	\$4,044 82	—	—
15	1,117 00	30.0	26.9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	200 00	2.0	4.8	—	—	—	—
34	2,832 52	68.0	68.5	7	4,044 82	100.0	100.0
126	\$5,156 32	—	—	12	\$8,945 00	—	—
92	3,557 15	73.0	68.9	8	5,945 00	66.7	66.4
9	290 15	7.1	5.6	1	500 00	8.3	5.6
1	3 00	.8	—	—	—	—	—
24	1,306 02	19.0	25.3	3	2,500 00	25.0	27.9
835	\$75,917 00	—	—	180	\$110,117 00	—	—
445	41,953 00	53.3	55.3	58	31,170 00	32.2	28.2
105	8,425 00	12.6	11.1	25	15,493 00	13.8	14.1
21	1,449 00	2.5	1.9	9	5,800 00	5.0	5.2
264	24,090 00	31.6	31.7	88	57,654 00	48.9	52.3
84	\$9,866 47	—	—	14	\$9,289 59	—	—
43	6,269 19	51.2	63.5	6	3,270 00	42.8	35.2
15	1,167 18	17.8	11.8	3	2,586 03	21.4	27.8
—	—	—	—	2	1,500 00	14.3	16.1
26	2,430 10	30.9	24.6	3	1,933 56	21.4	20.8

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
130	Total No. of Deposits, 79. Amount of same, \$9,468.38,	\$119 85	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	89 27	51.9	38.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	54 29	8.9	4.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	175 11	39.2	57.3
100	Total No. of Deposits, 33. Amount of same, \$5,594.75,	\$169 54	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	117 70	72.7	50.5
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	115 00	6.1	4.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	5 00	3.0	.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	422 46	18.2	45.3
99	Total No. of Deposits, 87. Amount of same, \$11,573.41,	\$133 03	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	136 19	51.7	52.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	83 45	12.6	7.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	146 03	35.6	39.1
88	Total No. of Deposits, 298. Amount of same, \$47,830,	\$160 50	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	127 67	61.4	48.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	213 83	6.0	8.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	56 25	1.3	.4
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	219 28	31.2	42.6
4	Total No. of Deposits, 150. Amount of same, \$34,257,	\$228 38	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	178 00	66.0	51.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	321 85	13.3	18.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	350 00	1.3	2.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	327 52	19.3	27.7
76	Total No. of Deposits, 246. Amount of same, \$41,682.33,	\$169 44	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	112 66	44.3	29.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	267 20	9.3	14.7
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	95 00	.8	.4
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	206 85	45.5	55.3
101	Total No. of Deposits, 59. Amount of same, \$10,076.97,	\$170 79	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	200 66	42.3	49.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	111 66	5.1	3.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	152 43	52.5	46.9

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
70	\$5,418 38	—	—	9	\$4,050 00	—	—
37	2,310 00	52.9	42.6	4	1,350 00	44.4	33.3
7	380 00	10.0	7.0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	2,728 38	37.1	50.3	5	2,700 00	55.6	66.7
27	\$2,150 00	—	—	6	\$3,444 75	—	—
22	1,825 00	81.5	84.9	2	1,000 00	33.3	29.0
2	230 00	7.4	10.7	—	—	—	—
1	5 00	3.7	.2	—	—	—	—
2	90 00	7.4	4.2	4	2,444 75	66.7	70.9
78	\$6,983 41	—	—	9	\$4,590 00	—	—
41	3,718 41	52.5	53.2	4	2,410 00	44.4	52.5
10	568 00	12.8	8.1	1	350 00	11.1	7.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	2,697 00	34.6	38.6	4	1,830 00	44.4	39.8
250	\$17,026 00	—	—	48	\$30,804 00	—	—
165	11,430 00	66.0	67.1	18	11,933 00	37.5	38.7
13	651 00	5.2	3.8	5	3,198 00	10.4	10.4
4	225 00	1.6	1.3	—	—	—	—
68	4,720 00	27.2	27.7	25	15,673 00	52.1	50.9
111	\$8,784 00	—	—	39	\$25,473 00	—	—
81	5,817 00	72.9	66.2	18	11,805 00	46.1	46.3
12	1,187 00	10.8	13.5	8	5,250 00	20.5	20.6
1	200 00	.9	2.3	1	500 00	2.6	1.9
17	1,580 00	15.3	17.9	12	7,918 00	30.7	31.0
195	\$16,939 08	—	—	51	\$24,743 25	—	—
99	6,520 52	50.7	38.5	10	5,759 08	19.6	23.2
17	1,439 00	8.7	8.4	6	4,706 68	11.7	19.0
2	190 00	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	—
77	8,789 56	39.5	51.9	35	14,277 49	68.6	57.7
52	\$5,325 97	—	—	7	\$4,751 00	—	—
22	2,116 50	42.3	39.7	3	2,900 00	42.9	61.0
3	335 00	5.7	6.3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	2,874 47	51.9	53.9	4	1,851 00	57.1	39.0

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.		Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
70	Total No. of Deposits, 47.	Amount of same, \$4,182.73,	\$88 99	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		96 25	17.0	18.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		46 67	6.4	3.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		85 64	25.5	24.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		93 55	51.0	53.6
77	Total No. of Deposits, 524.	Amount of same, \$66,339,	\$126 60	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		85 37	67.7	45.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		106 22	7.0	5.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		130 77	6.7	6.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		283 76	18.5	41.5
127	Total No. of Deposits, 22.	Amount of same, \$4,187,	\$190 32	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		190 32	100.0	100.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		-	-	-
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		-	-	-
81	Total No. of Deposits, 60.	Amount of same, \$11,744.03,	\$195 73	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		109 25	56.7	31.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		134 74	8.3	5.7
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		350 28	35.0	62.6
59	Total No. of Deposits, 46.	Amount of same, \$9,652.66,	\$209 84	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		295 88	26.1	36.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		134 69	8.7	5.7
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		150 00	4.3	3.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		187 98	60.9	54.5
131	Total No. of Deposits, 39.	Amount of same, \$4,053,	\$103 92	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		77 83	61.5	46.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		124 14	17.9	21.4
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		164 50	20.5	32.4
80	Total No. of Deposits, 110.	Amount of same, \$18,363,	\$166 94	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,		143 40	36.3	31.2
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,		252 78	8.2	12.4
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,		168 75	3.6	3.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,		169 77	51.8	52.7

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
46	\$3,842 73	—	—	1	\$340 00	—	—
8	770 00	17.3	20.0	—	—	—	—
3	140 00	6.5	3.6	—	—	—	—
12	1,027 62	26.1	26.7	—	—	—	—
23	1,905 11	50.0	49.5	1	340 00	100.0	100.0
466	\$28,681 00	—	—	58	\$37,658 00	—	—
337	18,797 00	72.3	65.5	18	11,510 00	31.0	30.5
31	1,155 00	6.6	4.0	6	2,775 00	10.3	7.4
31	1,209 00	6.6	4.2	4	3,368 00	6.9	8.9
67	7,520 00	14.3	26.2	30	20,005 00	51.7	53.1
20	\$2,264 00	—	—	2	\$1,923 00	—	—
20	2,264 00	100.0	100.0	2	1,923 00	100.0	100.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	\$3,233 07	—	—	13	\$8,510 96	—	—
30	1,764 37	63.8	54.5	4	1,950 00	30.8	22.9
4	173 70	8.5	5.4	1	500 00	7.7	5.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1,295 00	27.6	40.0	8	6,060 96	61.5	71.2
34	\$3,391 37	—	—	12	\$6,261 29	—	—
7	524 25	20.6	15.5	5	3,026 29	41.7	48.3
3	38 77	8.8	1.1	1	500 00	8.3	7.9
2	300 00	5.8	8.8	—	—	—	—
22	2,528 35	64.7	74.5	6	2,735 00	50.0	43.7
36	\$2,763 00	—	—	3	\$1,290 00	—	—
24	1,868 00	66.7	67.6	—	—	—	—
6	429 00	16.6	15.5	1	440 00	33.3	34.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	466 00	16.6	16.8	2	850 00	66.7	65.9
85	\$5,951 00	—	—	25	\$12,412 00	—	—
35	2,336 00	41.1	39.1	5	3,400 00	20.0	27.4
5	495 00	6.7	8.3	4	1,780 00	16.0	14.3
3	375 00	3.5	6.3	1	300 00	4.0	2.4
42	2,745 00	49.4	46.1	15	6,932 00	60.0	55.8

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
79	Total No. of Deposits, 79. Amount of same, \$19,736,	\$249 82	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	215 13	29.1	25.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	16 67	3.8	.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	258 89	11.4	11.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	282 00	55.7	62.8
169	Total No. of Deposits, 71. Amount of same, \$5,835,	\$82 18	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	71 90	87.3	76.4
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	2 33	4.2	.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	228 33	8.4	23.4
33	Total No. of Deposits, 381. Amount of same, \$63,454,	\$166 55	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	142 55	86.3	73.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	186 38	5.5	6.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	351 00	1.3	2.7
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	418 73	6.8	17.2
92	Total No. of Deposits, 400. Amount of same, \$75,849.99,	\$189 62	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	141 18	80.5	59.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	200 38	5.0	5.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	663 63	1.2	4.3
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	435 16	13.2	30.4
156	Total No. of Deposits, 58. Amount of same, \$9,210,	\$158 79	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	132 04	58.6	48.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	140 00	6.9	6.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	373 33	5.2	12.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	178 85	29.3	33.0
107	Total No. of Deposits, 177. Amount of same, \$56,142.23,	\$317 19	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	185 04	50.3	29.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	316 73	10.2	10.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	545 67	2.2	3.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	481 66	37.3	56.6
18	Total No. of Deposits, 232. Amount of same, \$45,114.37,	\$194 46	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	128 54	25.8	17.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	161 94	6.4	5.4
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	558 00	2.1	6.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	211 73	65.5	71.3

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
50	\$3,603 00	—	—	29	\$16,133 00	—	—
16	1,148 00	32.0	31.8	7	3,800 00	24.1	23.5
3	50 00	6.0	1.3	—	—	—	—
6	230 00	12.0	6.4	3	2,100 00	10.3	13.0
25	2,175 00	50.0	60.4	19	10,233 00	65.5	63.4
66	\$3,510 00	—	—	5	\$2,325 00	—	—
60	3,358 00	90.9	95.7	2	1,100 00	40.0	47.3
3	7 00	4.5	.2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	145 00	4.5	4.1	3	1,225 00	60.0	52.7
309	\$22,602 00	—	—	72	\$40,852 00	—	—
280	19,824 00	90.6	87.7	49	27,074 00	68.0	66.3
15	1,184 00	4.8	5.2	6	2,730 00	8.3	6.6
3	355 00	1.0	1.5	2	1,400 00	2.8	3.4
11	1,239 00	3.5	5.5	15	9,648 00	20.8	23.6
318	\$23,438 78	—	—	82	\$52,411 21	—	—
279	19,355 21	87.7	82.5	43	26,105 49	52.4	49.8
17	1,007 57	5.3	4.3	3	3,000 00	3.7	5.7
—	—	—	—	5	3,318 17	6.1	6.3
22	3,076 00	6.9	13.1	31	19,987 55	37.7	38.1
49	\$4,211 00	—	—	9	\$4,999 00	—	—
30	2,590 50	61.2	61.5	4	1,899 00	44.4	38.0
3	160 00	6.1	3.8	1	400 00	11.1	8.0
2	120 00	4.1	2.8	1	1,000 00	11.1	20.0
14	1,340 50	28.5	31.8	3	1,700 00	33.3	34.0
134	\$12,887 11	—	—	43	\$43,255 12	—	—
77	6,803 65	57.5	52.8	12	9,665 00	27.9	22.3
15	1,701 18	11.2	13.2	3	4,000 00	7.0	9.2
1	1 00	.7	—	3	2,181 69	7.0	5.0
41	4,381 28	30.6	34.0	25	27,408 43	58.1	63.4
188	\$13,679 06	—	—	44	\$31,435 31	—	—
54	3,712 61	28.7	27.1	6	4,000 00	13.6	12.7
12	1,179 05	6.4	8.6	3	1,250 00	6.8	3.9
2	225 00	1.0	1.7	3	2,565 00	6.8	8.1
120	8,562 40	63.8	62.6	32	23,620 31	72.7	75.1

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Percent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
165	Total No. of Deposits, 225. Amount of same, \$46,945.21,	\$208 65	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	159 20	58.6	44.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	177 50	7.1	6.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	252 46	4.9	5.9
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	307 80	29.3	43.2
103	Total No. of Deposits, 155. Amount of same, \$12,043.44,	\$77 70	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	50 59	81.3	52.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	210 00	1.3	3.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	266 00	3.2	11.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	178 11	14.2	32.5
149	Total No. of Deposits, 132. Amount of same, \$30,260.68,	\$229 25	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	153 69	63.6	42.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	101 43	5.3	2.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	405 88	31.0	54.9
20	Total No. of Deposits, 456. Amount of same, \$68,001.56,	\$149 13	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	70 41	59.0	27.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	89 98	9.0	5.4
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	213 22	2.0	2.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	317 18	30.0	63.9
14	Total No. of Deposits, 3,323. Amount of same, \$261,703.96,	\$78 75	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	62 77	54.2	43.2
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	64 88	19.9	16.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	118 61	4.6	7.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	125 59	21.1	33.7
137	Total No. of Deposits, 42. Amount of same, \$9,675.12,	\$230 36	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	250 64	45.2	49.2
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	213 61	54.8	50.8
49	Total No. of Deposits, 123. Amount of same, \$9,643.39,	\$78 40	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	75 74	80.5	77.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	134 71	8.1	13.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	57 01	11.4	8.3

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
165	\$12,770 95	—	—	60	\$34,174 26	—	—
105	7,654 98	63.6	59.9	27	13,359 00	45.0	39.1
13	1,140 00	7.8	8.9	3	1,700 00	5.0	4.9
6	676 64	3.6	5.3	5	2,100 00	8.3	6.1
41	3,299 33	24.8	25.8	25	17,015 26	41.6	49.8
144	\$5,768 44	—	—	11	\$6,275 00	—	—
122	4,524 94	84.7	78.4	4	1,850 00	36.3	29.5
1	20 00	.7	.3	1	400 00	9.1	6.3
4	330 00	2.8	5.7	1	1,000 00	9.1	16.0
17	893 50	11.8	15.5	5	3,025 00	45.4	48.0
99	\$8,760 68	—	—	33	\$21,500 00	—	—
72	5,629 72	72.7	64.3	12	7,280 00	36.3	33.9
7	710 00	7.1	8.1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	2,420 96	20.2	27.6	21	14,220 00	63.6	66.1
387	\$24,642 30	—	—	69	\$43,359 26	—	—
257	13,035 53	66.4	52.8	12	5,905 00	17.4	13.6
39	2,801 00	10.1	11.4	2	888 00	2.9	2.0
6	515 00	1.5	2.0	3	1,404 00	4.3	3.2
85	8,290 77	21.9	33.6	52	35,162 26	75.3	81.1
3101	\$137,274 88	—	—	222	\$124,429 08	—	—
1721	64,333 01	55.5	46.8	81	48,760 39	36.5	39.2
636	26,281 48	20.5	19.1	27	15,733 22	12.2	12.6
137	7,737 63	4.4	5.6	18	10,647 39	8.1	8.6
607	38,922 76	19.6	28.4	96	49,288 08	43.2	39.6
30	\$2,895 12	—	—	12	\$6,780 00	—	—
14	1,612 12	46.7	55.6	5	3,150 00	41.7	46.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1,283 00	53.3	44.3	7	3,630 00	58.3	53.5
117	\$5,908 69	—	—	6	\$3,734 70	—	—
95	4,823 44	81.2	81.6	4	2,674 70	66.7	71.6
9	587 10	7.7	9.9	1	760 00	16.7	20.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	498 15	11.1	8.4	1	300 00	16.7	8.0

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
167	Total No. of Deposits, 63. Amount of same, \$12,800.13,	\$203 18	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	35 63	30.2	5.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	100 00	1.6	.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	227 08	3.2	3.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	282 17	65.0	90.4
32	Total No. of Deposits, 230. Amount of same, \$20,875.34,	\$90 76	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	52 67	67.4	39.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	45 93	7.8	3.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	256 14	3.0	8.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	201 84	21.7	48.3
143	Total No. of Deposits, 463. Amount of same, \$99,084.89,	\$214 01	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	183 63	80.1	68.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	241 88	6.0	6.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	251 09	2.4	2.7
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	404 30	11.4	21.6
148	Total No. of Deposits, 249. Amount of same, \$38,388,	\$154 17	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	102 73	46.2	30.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	264 06	6.4	11.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	79 13	3.2	1.6
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	197 42	44.2	56.6
8	Total No. of Deposits, 64. Amount of same, \$9,601.79,	\$150 03	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	119 67	67.2	53.6
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	250 00	1.5	2.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	210 29	31.2	43.8
102	Total No. of Deposits, 60. Amount of same, \$12,814.44,	\$213 57	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	182 42	61.6	52.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	125 45	3.3	2.0
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	—	—	—
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	276 86	35.0	45.3
154	Total No. of Deposits, 73. Amount of same, \$17,710.50,	\$242 61	—	—
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	123 86	91.7	46.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	10 00	1.4	—
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	1,880 00	6.8	53.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	—	—	—

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
49	\$2,885 17	—	—	14	\$9,914 96	—	—
19	677 00	38.8	23.5	—	—	—	—
1	100 00	2.0	3.4	—	—	—	—
1	75 00	2.0	2.6	1	379 16	7.1	3.8
28	2,033 17	57.2	70.5	13	9,535 80	92.9	96.2
210	\$9,341 63	—	—	20	\$11,534 21	—	—
150	5,333 81	71.4	57.1	5	2,830 00	25.0	24.5
18	826 82	8.6	8.8	—	—	—	—
6	793 00	2.8	8.5	1	1,000 00	5.0	8.7
36	2,388 00	17.1	25.5	14	7,704 21	70.0	66.8
346	\$26,129 89	—	—	117	\$72,955 00	—	—
292	21,393 00	84.4	81.9	79	46,729 00	67.5	64.0
19	998 75	5.5	3.7	9	5,774 00	7.7	7.9
8	889 00	2.3	3.4	3	1,873 00	2.5	2.5
27	2,849 14	7.8	10.9	26	18,579 00	22.2	25.4
213	\$15,936 00	—	—	36	\$22,452 00	—	—
104	6,098 00	48.8	38.3	11	5,716 00	30.5	25.4
10	441 00	4.7	2.8	6	3,784 00	16.7	16.8
7	313 00	3.3	1.9	1	320 00	2.8	1.4
92	9,084 00	43.2	57.0	18	12,632 00	50.0	56.3
56	\$4,017 70	—	—	8	\$5,584 09	—	—
39	2,476 00	69.6	61.6	4	2,670 00	50.0	47.8
1	250 00	1.8	6.2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1,291 70	28.5	32.1	4	2,914 09	50.0	52.2
49	\$4,166 44	—	—	11	\$8,648 00	—	—
32	2,249 59	65.3	54.0	5	4,500 00	45.4	52.0
2	250 89	4.1	6.0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1,665 96	30.6	40.0	6	4,148 00	54.5	48.0
65	\$12,255 50	—	—	8	\$5,455 00	—	—
60	3,845 50	92.3	31.3	7	4,455 00	87.5	81.6
1	10 00	1.5	.1	—	—	—	—
4	8,400 00	6.1	68.5	1	1,000 00	12.5	18.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
24	Total No. of Deposits, 38. Amount of same, \$2,877,	\$75 71	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	72 96	68.4	65.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	17 50	10.5	2.4
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	113 75	21.0	31.6
121	Total No. of Deposits, 80. Amount of same, \$15,610.14,	\$195 13	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	98 42	67 5	34.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	255 83	7.5	9.9
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	-	-	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	438 01	25.0	56.1
54	Total No. of Deposits, 371. Amount of same, \$69,085,	\$186 21	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	147 69	27.7	22.0
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	138 73	15.1	11.2
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	398 95	5.9	12.7
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	196 46	51.2	54.0
119	Total No. of Deposits, 140. Amount of same, \$25,769,	\$184 06	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	161 39	62.8	55.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	307 50	4.3	7.1
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	196 25	2.8	3.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	212 79	30.0	34.7
164	Total No. of Deposits, 530. Amount of same, \$46,732 73,	\$88 17	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	74 83	56.2	47.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	80 96	15.1	13.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	54 77	5.1	3.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	131 83	23.6	35.3
152	Total No. of Deposits, 439. Amount of same, \$69,862,	\$159 14	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	113 39	54.9	39.1
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	135 63	20.7	17.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	316 67	.7	1.4
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	281 16	23.6	41.8
87	Total No. of Deposits, 424. Amount of same, \$49,034.37,	\$115 65	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	77 97	58.9	39.7
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	63 85	9.7	5.3
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	106 54	4.0	3.7
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	216 48	27.4	51.2

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
37	\$2,477 00	—	—	1	\$400 00	—	—
26	1,897 00	70.2	76.5	—	—	—	—
4	70 00	10.8	2.8	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	510 00	18.9	20.6	1	400 00	100.0	100.0
64	\$6,232 64	—	—	16	\$9,377 50	—	—
52	4,114 92	81.2	72.8	2	900 00	12.5	9.5
3	185 00	4.7	2.9	3	1,350 00	18.7	14.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1,632 72	14.0	26.2	11	7,127 50	68.7	76.0
301	\$25,702 00	—	—	70	\$43,383 00	—	—
89	6,214 00	29.5	24.2	14	8,998 00	20.0	20.8
49	4,294 00	16.2	16.7	7	3,475 00	10.0	8.0
9	497 00	3.0	1.9	13	8,280 00	18.5	19.1
154	14,697 00	51.1	57.1	36	22,630 00	51.4	52.1
112	\$7,978 00	—	—	28	\$17,791 00	—	—
75	5,191 00	66.9	65.1	13	9,011 00	46.4	50.6
3	258 00	2.7	3.2	3	1,587 00	10.8	8.9
3	285 00	2.7	3.5	1	500 00	3.6	2.8
31	2,244 00	27.7	28.1	11	6,693 00	39.2	37.6
483	\$19,712 03	—	—	47	\$27,020 70	—	—
274	9,011 60	56.7	45.6	24	13,286 46	51.0	49.2
74	2,729 88	15.3	13.9	6	3,746 96	12.8	13.9
27	1,478 70	5.6	7.5	—	—	—	—
108	6,491 85	22.4	32.9	17	9,987 28	36.2	36.9
371	\$25,765 00	—	—	68	\$44,097 00	—	—
220	15,044 00	59.0	58.4	21	12,285 00	30.9	27.8
80	5,551 00	21.3	21.5	11	6,791 00	16.2	15.4
1	50 00	.3	.2	2	900 00	2.9	2.0
70	5,120 00	18.6	19.9	34	24,121 00	50.0	54.7
385	\$23,637 60	—	—	39	\$25,396 77	—	—
239	13,057 45	62.1	55.2	11	6,436 12	28.2	25.3
40	2,117 65	10.4	8.9	1	500 00	2.5	1.9
16	1,211 17	4.1	5.1	1	600 00	2.5	2.3
90	7,251 33	23.4	30.7	26	17,860 65	66.7	70.3

Office No.	TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
116	Total No. of Deposits, 51. Amount of same, \$4,146.41,	\$87 18	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	85 97	35.3	34.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	175 00	3.9	7.8
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	300 00	3.9	13.5
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	67 20	56.8	43.8
128	Total No. of Deposits, 156. Amount of same, \$21,659.12,	\$138 84	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	93 14	75.6	50.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	5 00	1.3	-
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	210 31	5.1	7.8
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	320 56	17.9	41.4
93	Total No. of Deposits, 80. Amount of same, \$11,402,	\$142 53	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	61 53	63.7	27.5
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	42 14	8.7	2.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	117 00	2.5	2.0
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	386 75	25.0	67.8
95	Total No. of Deposits, 57. Amount of same, \$8,877.81,	\$155 75	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	110 70	49.1	34.9
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	47 01	5.2	1.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	452 50	3.5	10.2
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	197 18	42.1	53.3
31	Total No. of Deposits, 107. Amount of same, \$39,465.92,	\$368 84	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	287 05	58.8	45.8
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	455 00	3.7	4.6
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	10 00	.9	-
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	501 33	36.4	49.5
62	Total No. of Deposits, 304. Amount of same, \$89,098,	\$293 09	-	-
	Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	259 39	60.2	53.3
	“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	291 19	8.5	8.5
	“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	98 00	.3	.1
	“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> ,	361 28	30.9	38.1

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
48	\$3,008 41	—	—	3	\$1,438 00	—	—
18	1,547 56	37.5	51.4	—	—	—	—
2	350 00	4.1	11.6	—	—	—	—
1	100 00	2.1	3.3	1	500 00	33.3	34.7
27	1,010 85	56.2	33.6	2	938 00	66.7	65.2
138	\$11,837 64	—	—	18	\$9,821 48	—	—
114	9,261 10	82.6	78.2	4	1,730 00	22.2	17.6
2	10 00	1.4	.1	—	—	—	—
6	882 45	4.3	7.4	2	800 00	11.1	8.2
16	1,684 09	11.6	14.2	12	7,291 48	66.6	74.2
70	\$4,462 00	—	—	10	\$6,940 00	—	—
50	2,738 00	71.4	61.2	1	400 00	10.0	5.7
7	295 00	10.0	6.6	—	—	—	—
2	234 00	2.8	5.2	—	—	—	—
11	1,195 00	15.7	26.8	9	6,540 00	90.0	94.2
48	\$3,716 57	—	—	9	\$5,161 24	—	—
26	2,099 46	54.2	56.5	2	1,000 00	22.2	19.3
3	141 03	6.2	3.8	—	—	—	—
1	5 00	2.1	—	1	900 00	11.1	17.4
18	1,471 08	37.5	39.6	6	3,261 24	66.6	63.2
63	\$7,645 98	—	—	44	\$31,819 94	—	—
44	4,488 98	69.8	58.6	19	13,595 00	43.2	42.7
2	220 00	3.2	2.9	2	1,600 00	4.5	5.0
1	10 00	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
16	2,927 00	25.4	38.3	23	16,624 94	52.3	52.2
252	\$47,620 00	—	—	52	\$41,478 00	—	—
156	30,580 00	61.9	64.2	27	16,889 00	51.9	40.7
20	3,121 00	7.9	6.5	6	4,450 00	11.5	10.7
1	98 00	.4	.2	—	—	—	—
75	13,821 00	29.8	29.0	19	20,139 00	36.5	48.5

RECAPITULATION OF THE

TOTALS AND CLASSES.	Average Amount of each Deposit.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits.	Per cent. of Amount of Deposits.
Aggregate of all deposits, 24,663. Aggregate amount of same, \$3,870,227, . . .	\$152 91	—	—
Class I— <i>Day Wage</i> ,	121 72	57.7	44.8
“ II— <i>Salary</i> ,	129 50	11.0	9.1
“ III— <i>Professional</i> ,	225 85	2.9	4.2
“ IV— <i>Use or Interest of Money</i> , . . .	232 27	28.3	41.8

PRECEDING TABULATIONS.

Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits, \$300 and under.	Number of Deposits above \$300.	Amount of same.	Per cent. of Number of Deposits above \$300.	Per cent. of Amounts of Deposits above \$300.
20,901	\$1,496,274	—	—	3,762	\$2,373,953	—	—
12,770	868,162	61.1	58.0	1,472	865,341	39.1	36.4
2,397	142,434	11.5	9.5	319	209,292	8.5	8.8
565	50,438	2.7	3.3	164	114,213	4.3	4.8
5,169	435,240	24.7	29.1	1,807	1,185,107	48.0	49.9

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC ON SAVINGS BANKS.

The following statement as to the increase or decrease, in amounts of deposits and withdrawals, for the four months ending with December 31, 1873, as compared with the corresponding months of 1872, are made from the returns of ninety-seven banks: eighteen returns were received in addition to the above; being incomplete, they were not used. The manner of presenting the figures differed so much, that we have been unable to present the information in a consolidated form, and have divided it into three parts, the first containing the returns of fifty, the second of twenty-two, and the third of twenty-five banks. Although the results obtained are not the results of the experience of all the savings banks in the State, they are, however, indicative of the general effects of the "panic" on the entire number (169) in the State:

From the Returns of Fifty Banks.

	Per cent.
1873—September, average increase in deposits, . .	24+
October, " decrease " . .	15+
November, " " " . .	29+
December, " increase " . .	6+
1873—September, average increase in withdrawals, .	38+
October, " " " . .	8+
November, " " " . .	6+
December, " " " . .	14+

From the Returns of Twenty-two Banks.

	Per cent.
1873—September, average increase in deposits, . .	8+
October, " decrease " . .	29+
November, " " " . .	33+
December, " " " . .	27+
1873—September, average increase in withdrawals, .	36+
October, " " " . .	30+
November, " " " . .	34+
December, " " " . .	13+

From the Returns of Twenty-five Banks.

1873—Average decrease in deposits,	September,	} Per cent. 24+
“ “ “	October,	
“ “ “	November,	
“ “ “	December,	

1873—Average increase in withdrawals,	September,	} Per cent. 23+
“ “ “	October,	
“ “ “	November,	
“ “ “	December,	

Part VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Part VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This part of our Report embraces various topics of considerable importance and interest.

The first matter relates to some general facts concerning the operatives in our mills and the employés in various industries.

Then follow tables exhibiting the increase in wages, in 1873, in cotton and woollen mills, over the wages of 1861; also the increase in prices of provisions, rent, etc., for same periods.

We are enabled to give a table on the cost of living, embracing returns from forty-one families in this country and Europe, which may be regarded as representative. This table is worth no more than it pretends, for the only satisfaction that a really valuable table, on the cost of living of various classes of people in a State, would give, would be found in one in which the income and expenses of each family in the State were embodied; and, even then, the average might not represent the actual expenses of a single family out of the whole.

The report on "Homes for Women" will interest those who have assisted in founding such homes, as it will others who take an interest in a class who desire, but are to some extent unable, to help themselves.

To conclude, Parts I., III., IV., V., and the tables of Part VIII., give a very complete review of the condition, hours of labor, wages, surroundings, etc., of the mill operatives of this Commonwealth.

GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MASSACHUSETTS.

The following pages of statistics, relating to Massachusetts, are taken from the U. S. Census Report of 1870, the arrangement and calculating of percentages being the work of this Bureau; they are intended for reference only, and nothing contained in this Report, relating to other subjects, is predicated upon them.

Population, 1,457,351; being $3\frac{7}{10}\%$ per cent. of the population of the 47 states and territories.

Males,	703,799
Females,	753,572

Population above 10 years of age, 1,160,666; being $4\frac{1}{10}\%$ per cent. of the population above 10 years of age of the 47 states and territories.

Males, 554,886; being $3\frac{9}{10}\%$ per cent. of the male population above 10 years of age of the 47 states and territories.

Females, 605,780; being $4\frac{3}{10}\%$ per cent. of the female population above 10 years of age of the 47 states and territories.

Engaged in all classes of occupation, 579,844; being $4\frac{6}{10}\%$ per cent. of the working population of the 47 states and territories.

Males, 451,543; being $4\frac{2}{10}\%$ per cent. of the male working population of the 47 states and territories.

Females, 128,301; being $6\frac{9}{10}\%$ per cent. of the female working population of the 47 states and territories.

[From U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows classes of occupation, and number of males and females engaged in same, in Massachusetts.

Manufacturing, Mechanical and Mining Industries.

Number of persons engaged in same,	292,665
Males,	221,793
Females,	70,872

Professional and Personal Service.

Number of persons engaged in same,	131,291
Males,	75,917
Females,	55,374

Trade and Transportation.

Number of persons engaged in same,	83,078
Males,	81,077
Females,	2,001

Agriculture.

Number of persons engaged in same,	72,810
Males,	72,756
Females,	54
Total,	579,844

[From U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows the number of establishments, number of employés, male and female, and products.

Manufactures and Mechanical Industries of Massachusetts.

Number of establishments, 13,128; being $5\frac{31}{100}$ per cent. of total in the 47 states and territories.

Number of employés, 279,380; being $13\frac{60}{100}$ per cent. of total in the 47 states and territories.

 Males above 16 years of age, 179,032

 Females above 15 years of age, 86,229

 Youth, 14,119

Products, \$553,912,568; being $13\frac{9}{100}$ per cent. of total in the 47 states and territories.

Of the 451,543 males, included under occupation heads, in Massachusetts, $39\frac{87}{100}$ per cent. are employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments; of the 128,301 females included, $67\frac{21}{100}$ per cent. are so employed; of the youth included, $76\frac{51}{100}$ per cent. are so employed. The 86,229 females employed in all branches of manufacture in Massachusetts, form 26.6+ per cent. of the entire number of females so employed in the United States.

[From the U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows number of establishments and employés (male and female) engaged in the manufacture of Textiles, in Massachusetts; also amount of products. The 36,409 females employed in the textile manufactories of Massachusetts, form 33+ per cent. of the entire number of females so employed in the United States.

Number of establishments, 427

Number of employés, 72,746

 Males above 16 years of age, 27,256

 Females above 15 years of age, 36,409

 Youth, 8,799

Products, \$112,763,211

[From U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows the number of establishments and employés engaged in the manufacture of Boots, Shoes and Leather, in Massachusetts; also amount of products.

Number of establishments,	2,778
Employés,	60,384
Males above 16 years of age,	48,000
Females above 15 years of age,	11,225
Youth,	1,159
Products,	\$121,857,558

Boots and Shoes.

Number of establishments,	2,392
Number of employés,	54,831
Males above 16,	42,522
Females above 15,	11,193
Youth,	1,116
Product,	\$88,399,583

Leather.

Number of establishments,	386
Number of employés,	5,553
Males above 16 years of age,	5,478
Females above 15 years of age,	32
Youth,	43
Product,	\$33,457,975

[From U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows number of establishments and employés (male and female) engaged in the manufacture of Straw Goods, in Massachusetts; also product.

Number of establishments,	39
Number of employés,*	11,441
Males above 16 years of age,	1,113
Females above 15 years of age,	10,003
Youth,	325
Products,	\$4,869,514

* Many of the employés take their work to their homes.

[From U. S. Census Report—1870.]

Shows four classes of occupation, employing $41\frac{38}{100}$ per cent. of the males above 16 years of age, $74\frac{65}{100}$ per cent. of the females above 15 years of age, and $73\frac{66}{100}$ per cent. of the youth, of all employed in manufactures and mechanical industries, in Massachusetts.

BRANCH OF MANUFACTURE.	Number Employed.	SEX AND AGE.			Product.	Wages.
		Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Youth.		
Textiles,	72,464	27,256	36,409	8,799	\$112,763,211	\$23,656,614
Boots, Shoes and Leather,	60,384	48,000	11,225	1,159	121,857,558	30,417,682
Straw Goods,	11,441	1,113	10,003	325	4,869,514	1,411,350
Men's Clothing,	9,878	3,031	6,730	117	20,212,407	3,815,742
Total,	154,167	89,400	64,367	10,400	\$259,702,690	\$59,301,388

The following Tables show the Increase of Wages in two repre-
Mass., in 1873, over those in 1861; they are followed

*Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, Manufacture Cotton and
Worsted Goods. Employ, 1873, about 5000 Persons. This state-
ment shows the wages paid in the years 1861 and 1873, per hour;
also the wages paid per week in same years. In the year 1861 the
employés worked sixty-six hours; in 1873, sixty-two and a half
hours, per week:—*

EMPLOYÉS.	Year 1861. Pay by Hour.	Year 1873. Pay by Hour.	Per cent. of In- crease.	Year 1861. Pay by Week of 66 Hours.	Year 1873. Pay by Week of 62 1-2 Hours.	Per cent. of In- crease.
Sorters, . . . Males,	.1375	.1754	27.5	\$9 07	\$10 96	20.8
Pickers, . . . { Males, Females, }	.0846	.1343	58.7	5 58	8 39	50.3
Grinders, . . . Males,	.1044	.156	49.4	6 89	9 75	41.5
Card Strippers, . . . "	.0752	.1343	78.6	4 96	8 39	69.1
Drawing, . . . Girls,	.0456	.0826	81.	3 00	5 16	72.
Slubber, . . . Females,	.0614	.1294	110.7	4 05	8 08	99.5
Intermediate, . . . "	.0636	.1268	99.3	4 20	7 92	88.6
Jack Frame, . . . "	.0708	.1335	88.6	4 67	8 34	78.6
Mule Spinners, . . Males,	.11	.2054	86.7	7 26	12 83	76.7
Frame " . . . Females,	.0535	.0962	79.8	3 53	6 01	70.2
Spoolers, . . . "	.0557	.0967	73.6	3 68	6 04	64.1
Warpers, . . . "	.0742	.1394	87.8	4 89	8 71	78.1
Dressers, . . . Males,	.1463	.2622	79.2	9 66	16 38	69.5
Weavers, . . . Females,	.0704	.1244	76.7	4 65	7 77	67.

Average per cent. of increase in wages by the hour,	. . . . .	76.9
" " " " " of Males by the hour,	. . . . .	63.3
" " " " " of Females, "	. . . . .	84.
" " " " " by the week,	. . . . .	67.6
" " " " " of Males, by the week,	. . . . .	54.6
" " " " " of Females, "	. . . . .	74.3

sentative Mills, "Pacific" and "Washington," of Lawrence, by tables showing general increase in living expenses:—

Washington Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, Manufacture Woollen Goods. Employ (1873) about 1,800 persons. This statement shows the wages paid in the years 1861 and 1873, per hour; also the wages per week in same years. In the year 1861, the employés worked sixty-six hours; in 1873, sixty-two and a half hours, per week.

EMPLOYÉS.		Year 1861. Pay by Hour.	Year 1873. Pay by Hour.	Per cent. of In- crease.	Year 1861. Pay by Week of 66 Hours.	Year 1873. Pay by Week of 62 1-2 Hours.	Per cent. of In- crease.
Carding,	Males,	\$.069	.131	89.8	\$4 55	\$8 18	79.7
"	Females,	.052	.088	69.2	3 43	5 50	60.3
Spinning,	Males,	.096	.164	70.8	6 33	10 25	61.9
"	Females,	.072	.129	79.1	4 75	8 06	69.6
Weaving,	Males,	.091	.141	55.	6 00	8 81	46.8
"	Females,	.070	.128	82.8	4 62	8 00	73.1
Fulling,	Males,	.072	.136	88.8	4 75	8 50	78.9
Picking,	"	.073	.133	82.2	4 81	8 31	72.7
Shearing,	"	.076	.128	63.4	5 01	8 00	59.6
Finishing,	"	.089	.153	71.9	5 87	9 56	62.8
"	Females,	.048	.102	112.5	3 17	6 38	101.3
Packing,	Males,	.072	.144	100.	4 75	9 00	89.4
"	Females,	.062	.110	77.4	4 09	6 94	69.7
Sorting,	Males,	.099	.161	62.6	6 53	10 06	54.
Dye House,	"	.085	.151	77.6	5 61	9 44	68.2
Dressing,	"	.098	.152	55.1	6 47	9 50	46.8
"	Females,	.069	.145	110.1	4 55	9 06	99.1
Skein Spooling,	"	.063	.118	87.3	4 16	7 38	77.4
Burling,	Males,	.081	.137	69.1	5 35	8 56	60.
"	Females,	.055	.105	90.9	3 63	6 56	80.7
Drying,	Males,	.078	.122	56.4	5 15	7 63	48.1
Gigging,	"	.076	.134	76.3	5 02	8 38	66.9
Scouring,	"	.074	.134	81.	4 88	8 38	71.7
Carpenters,	.	.164	.272	65.8	10 82	17 00	57.1
Machinists,	.	.142	.215	51.4	9 37	13 44	43.4
Watch, Fire & Yard Hands,	.	.099	.167	68.6	6 53	10 44	59.8

Average per cent. of increase in wages by the hour,				76.9
"	"	"	of Males, by the hour,	71.7
"	"	"	of Females, "	88.7
"	"	"	by the week, .	67.7
"	"	"	of Males, by the week,	62.7
"	"	"	of Females, "	78.9

COMPARATIVE TABLE

*Showing Cost of Groceries, Provisions and Articles of Clothing,
and Dry Goods, in the Years 1861 and 1873.*

ARTICLE.	QUALITY.	Quantity.	AVERAGE.		Per cent. of Increase.
			1861.	1873.	
Flour,	Wheat, superfine, . . .	Bbl.,	\$5 67	\$11 16	96.8
"	" Ex. Family, . . .	"	7 71	13 00	68.6
"	Rye,	"	3 75	6 25	66.6
"	Corn-meal,	"	3 00	3 53	17.7
Beef,	Fresh, roasting pieces, . .	Lb.,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	60.
"	Soup "	"	06	07	16.6
"	Rump Steak,	"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	81.2
"	Corned,	"	09	11	22.2
Veal,	Forequarters,	"	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	69.2
"	Hind "	"	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	65.1
Mutton,	Forequarters,	"	05	09	80.
"	Leg,	"	11	16	45.4
Pork,	Fresh,	"	08	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	40.6
"	Corned and salted, . . .	"	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	15.7
"	Bacon,	"	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	17.6
"	Hams, Smoked,	"	10	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	33.3
"	Sausages,	"	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.1
Lard,	- - - - -	"	11	12	9.
Butter,	- - - - -	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	112.1
Cheese,	- - - - -	"	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	84.2
Potatoes,	Old,	Bush.,	90	93	3.3
Rice,	- - - - -	Lb.,	06	11	83.3
Beans,	- - - - -	Qt.,	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	45.4
Milk,	- - - - -	"	07	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.4
Eggs,	- - - - -	Doz.,	25	37	48.
Coffee,	Java, green,	Lb.,	18	35	94.4
Soap,	Common,	"	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	09	5.8
Starch,	- - - - -	"	12	13	8.3
Coal,	Anthracite,	Ton,	6 50	9 16	40.9
Wood,	Hard,	Cord,	8 00	10 12	26.5

COMPARATIVE TABLE—Concluded.

ARTICLE.	QUALITY.	Quantity.	AVERAGE.		Per cent. of Increase.
			1861.	1873.	
Wood, .	Pine,	Cord,	\$5 50	\$7 33	33.3
Shirtings,	Brown, $\frac{4}{4}$, Standard, . .	Yard,	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.
“ .	Bleached, $\frac{4}{4}$, “ . .	“	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	28.
Sheetings,	Brown, $\frac{9}{8}$, “ . .	“	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20.
“ .	Bleached, $\frac{9}{8}$, “ . .	“	15	12	75.
Tickings, .	Good quality,	“	17	28	64.7
Prints, .	Merrimac,	“	08 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	23.
Satinets, .	Med. quality,	“	50	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.5
Boots, .	Men's heavy,	Pair,	2 75	3 94	43.2
Board, .	Men,	Week,	\$3 37	\$5 62	66.7
“ .	Women,	“	2 50	3 75	50.
Rents, .	— — — — —	—	—	—	33.3

Average per cent. of Increase on Groceries and Provisions, . 43.
 “ “ “ Men's board, . . . 66.7
 “ “ “ Women's board, . . . 50.

TABLE—COST

Number.	LOCATIONS.	No. in Family.	No. Employed.	Groceries and Provisions per week.	Fuel and Light per week.	House Rent per week.
1	Vicin. of Boston, <i>Mass.</i> ,	2 ad., 1 ch.,	2 ad.,	\$4 58	\$0 90	\$4 81
2	" " "	2 ad., 6 ch.,	1 ad., 2 ch.,	9 94	1 60	4 96
3	Manchester, <i>Engl'd</i> ,	2 ad., 5 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 91	81	1 22
4	Bradford, . . .	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad., 2 ch.,	5 38	41	1 22
5	Huddersfield, . . .	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 73	45	97
6	Dundee, . . . <i>Scott'd</i> ,	2 ad., 5 ch.,	1 ad.,	8 35	50	90
7	Leith, . . .	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad.,	5 09	54	81
8	Frankfort-on-the-Main,	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 95	63	99
9	Munich, . . . <i>Bav.</i> ,	2 ad., 5 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 43	27	54
10	Stuttgard, . . . <i>Wirt.</i> ,	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 40	63	1 97
11	Dresden, . . . <i>Sax'ny</i> ,	2 ad., 4 ch.,	1 ad.,	2 45	27	54
12	Chemnitz, . . .	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 22	30	41
13	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 24	30	41
14	Berlin, . . . <i>Pruss.</i> ,	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 23	68	1 22
15	Barmen, . . .	2 ad., 4 ch.,	2 ad.,	5 04	41	54
16	Aix-la-Chapelle, . . .	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad., 1 ch.,	4 55	38	1 07
17	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 53	38	1 06
18	Essen, . . .	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 17	42	56
19	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 68	50	68
20	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 61	41	56
21	Charleroi, . . . <i>Belg.</i> ,	2 ad., 4 ch.,	1 ad.,	8 44	79	2 25
22	Copenhagen, . . . <i>Denm.</i> ,	2 ad., 3 ch.,	2 ad.,	3 26	25	73
23	" " "	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 22	66	98
24	Basle, . . . <i>Switz.</i> ,	2 ad., 4 ch.,	2 ad.,	5 02	59	1 30
25	" " "	3 ad., 3 ch.,	2 ad.,	5 58	65	1 90
26	" " "	2 ad., 2 ch.,	2 ad.,	4 77	57	1 13
27	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	2 ad.,	4 52	53	1 29
28	" " "	2 ad., 2 ch.,	1 ad., 1 ch.,	3 75	66	1 13
29	Zurich, . . .	2 ad., 2 ch.,	—	2 31	41	1 13
30	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	3 98	59	1 56
31	Chaux-de-Fonds, . . .	2 ad., 4 ch.,	1 ad.,	5 68	68	2 25
32	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	5 68	56	2 03
33	Marseilles, . . . <i>France</i> ,	2 ad., 2 ch.,	2 ad.,	3 57	10	43
34	" " "	2 ad.,	2 ad.,	2 50	05	23
35	" " "	2 ad., 2 ch.,	2 ad.,	3 57	10	34
36	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 35	38	84
37	Nice, . . .	2 ad., 3 ch.,	—	5 77	56	39
38	Messina, . . . <i>Sicily</i> ,	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	4 69	90	1 58
39	" " "	2 ad., 3 ch.,	1 ad.,	6 00	68	1 69
40	Odessa, . . . <i>Russia</i> ,	2 ad., 5 ch.,	1 ad.,	8 38	1 58	2 48
41	Tunis, . . . <i>Africa</i> ,	2 ad., 5 ch.,	1 ad.,	8 22	1 04	1 13

OF LIVING.

Number.	Sundries per week.	Clothing, per year.	Taxes, per year.	Entire yearly Earnings.	Entire yearly Expenses.	Amount saved.	Amount in arrears.
1	\$3 33	\$169 50	-	\$1,000 00	\$877 68	\$122 32	-
2	2 80	70 50	-	1,025 00	1,074 05	-	\$49 05
3	81	27 00	Inc. in rent.	463 32	430 00	33 32	-
4	1 13	129 60	" "	596 96	552 88	44 08	-
5	54	27 00	\$10 80	421 20	385 68	35 52	-
6	81	83 70	7 16	821 60	639 98	181 62	-
7	68	43 20	3 78	421 20	417 22	3 98	-
8	14	22 50	79	286 52	320 21	-	33 69
9	44	18 00	2 81	-	316 17	-	-
10	80	39 38	1 80	468 00	446 78	21 22	-
11	44	32 40	54	-	225 34	-	-
12	36	16 20	1 70	270 40	240 98	29 42	-
13	29	23 58	3 24	-	247 30	-	-
14	63	32 40	8 10	379 08	392 02	-	12 94
15	27	72 90	1 62	421 20	400 04	21 16	-
16	68	23 29	-	565 24	370 39	194 85	-
17	68	23 29	-	-	369 09	-	-
18	74	56 70	6 48	386 36	369 46	16 90	-
19	73	56 70	6 48	428 48	405 86	22 62	-
20	73	56 70	6 48	-	339 30	-	-
21	51	45 00	9 00	-	677 48	-	-
22	42	22 50	-	271 96	264 82	7 14	-
23	80	29 53	-	307 32	323 85	-	16 53
24	67	65 25	2 03	512 72	461 16	51 56	-
25	67	58 50	68	473 72	517 19	-	43 47
26	2 03	56 25	2 41	473 72	500 55	-	26 83
27	98	74 25	2 31	662 48	458 13	204 35	-
28	52	33 75	1 86	491 40	350 09	141 31	-
29	27	45 00	2 25	263 12	261 49	1 63	-
30	35	73 13	15 75	405 00	426 16	-	21 16
31	1 13	45 00	9 00	585 00	560 48	24 52	-
32	1 13	84 38	9 00	585 00	582 18	2 82	-
33	86	56 25	-	333 32	314 17	19 15	-
34	62	27 00	-	245 96	203 54	42 42	-
35	86	56 25	-	333 32	309 49	23 83	-
36	50	36 00	4 50	316 16	356 14	-	39 98
37	1 41	56 77	2 14	-	481 67	-	-
38	1 24	33 75	6 75	468 00	477 82	-	9 82
39	1 35	36 00	7 88	517 92	549 32	-	31 40
40	1 97	84 38	2 25	877 76	835 95	41 81	-
41	4 92	67 50	5 63	877 76	869 25	8 51	-

SUMMARY OF COST OF LIVING TABLE.

No. of families,	41
adults in these families,	83
children in these families,	126
adults employed, 49 : Men, 39 ; Women, 10.	
children " 6.	

Subdivision of Employments.

OCCUPATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Carpenter, Nos. 2, 28,	2	—	—
Carriage painter, No. 2,	1	—	—
Compositor, No. 3,	1	—	—
Color, making, No. 7,	1	—	—
Cloth, making, No. 16,	1	—	—
Iron founder, No. 27,	1	—	—
Jute trade, No. 6,	1	—	—
Mechanic, No. 23,	1	—	—
Machinist, No. 26,	1	—	—
Office boy, No. 2,	—	—	1
Preserving flowers, No. 1,	—	1	—
Ribbon weaving, Nos. 24, 25, 26, 28, . . .	2	3	1
Steel works, Nos. 18, 19,	2	—	—
Shoemaker, Nos. 8, 22,	2	—	—
Teacher, No. 30,	1	—	—
Tobacco, manufacturing, No. 1,	1	—	—
Watchmakers, Nos. 31, 32,	2	—	—
Occupations not given ; includes number not specified above,	19	6	4
	39	10	6

NOTES ON COST OF LIVING TABLE.

For adults, in table, the abbreviation "ad." is used; for children, "ch."

The prices given are all based on the standard U. S. currency for 1872.

In Massachusetts the poll-tax is \$2.00 per year; in Nos. 1 and 2 this is probably included in sundries.

Owing to the dropping of fractions of cents, the prices per week multiplied by 52 and added to yearly expenses, may give a sum varying from the total of expenses as given in table, but the discrepancy will not be more than a dollar per year in any case.

No. 1 expended for sundries as follows :		No. 2 expended for sundries as follows :	
Furniture,	\$48.00	Furniture,	\$8.00
Sickness,	40.00	School-books,	5.00
Recreation and travel,	10.00	Sickness,	3.13
Charity,	15.00	Travel, to and from work,	85.00
Religion,	20.00	Newspapers,	5.00
Societies,	6.00	Not specified,	39.47
Newspapers and books,	9.00		
Not specified,	25.16		
		Total (av. \$2.80 per week),	\$145.60
Total (av. \$3.33 per week),	\$173.16		

HOMES FOR WOMEN.

The legislature of 1871, by an Act approved May 23d, incorporated the Women's Economical Garden Homestead League. This League was established for the benefit of working women and minors, by securing to them a liberal industrial education, and by establishing industrial homestead settlements in or near the several cities and towns in the State.

It is of interest to the working women of Boston, and other cities, to know what has been done by the League. We therefore do not hesitate to give a brief report, kindly furnished us by Miss Phelps, the President of the League, a place in our Report, believing that all actual endeavors to ameliorate the condition of a worthy class are entitled to the recognition of the State.

"As yet this beneficiary organization has received no aid from the State, its funds having been raised wholly by individual efforts and the annual subscription of its members. Through its agencies temporary homes have been found for 3,279 persons; of these, 3,141 were women and girls, from all classes and grades of people, who in some way must supply for themselves the necessaries of life. By reason of slender health, 5,392 parties applied for servants to do general housework; only 438 of those for whom we sought places

asked to do general housework, and most of them were obviously unfit or incompetent. This indicates, so far as the parties seeking help are concerned, and perhaps, too, of those seeking employment, that the great want of our female population is brawn, not brain. For the present, the remedy for the women who work, seems to be in coöperative domestic labor, with labor-saving machinery, and intimate relations with the earth and its vital forces, thus giving time to care for their health and cultivate the land.

"The League suffered greatly by the fire of November, 1872, losing in various ways over \$6,000, part of which may be recovered. The receipts from memberships were greatly lessened in consequence of the loss of work and business stagnation caused by the fire. These difficulties have not been remedied, on account of the unfavorable state of trade, and the unparalleled pressure in the money market during the last few months.

"About 60 acres of excellent land in Woburn had been secured, and partial payment made, before the financial difficulties occurred. Near Lawrence a tract of 300 house-lots had been purchased, with a view to aiding the factory-women of that city. It was thought best, however, to dispose of the Lawrence land, and concentrate all available funds in buildings on the Woburn property. This was done, and the erection of family dwellings commenced. One large frame, 60 × 30, with five stories, for school, laundry, and boarding purposes, is nearly complete, and is now occupied by the advance-guard of skilled workwomen. But to complete the plan, and make the institution a wide-spread benefit to working women in this vicinity, from six to eight thousand dollars are imperatively needed at once.

"The plan of the League also proposes the erection of a sheltering retreat for old ladies. In connection with this would be a temporary home for unemployed women and strangers. The cellar for this building is already complete. The plan contemplates, further, a children's summer home, where city school children of the poor can spend their vacation at the lowest possible cost. A horticultural and mechanical school will then be in order, as well as a rest for chronic, incurable and half invalids.

"This plan, the committee of the League believe, can be fully carried out at an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars.

"Forty-five lots at Woburn have been sold to women for perpetual homesteads. Road-making on the place has commenced, and most of the land will be brought into cultivation the coming season.

"The foundations for four family houses are laid, and the timber is all ready ; these houses are 22×30 ."

It will be seen from this statement by Miss Phelps, the facts also having been in the main furnished us from other sources, that the League is actively carrying out the work for which it was incorporated ; and having made a positive beginning, it bids fair to give the world the practical results of an experiment in coöperative living and labor, the success of which must be productive of much good.

I N D E X.

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